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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

## The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

**Hitler Bids Rich Relieve Poor**

**King Alexander I Is Murdered**

**Louis Barthou Also Is Slain**

**Stalin Sees No Hope but Force**

**Portugal Nabs Revolt Leaders**

**Nevada Had Flats in 800 A. D.**

BERLIN hears Chancellor Hitler declare Germany's upper 10,000 must go deep into their pockets to help tide the poor through the winter. No German will go hungry, he declares, but last winter's spectacle must not be repeated of the poorer classes contributing more than the wealthy. Propaganda chooses "national solidarity" as the slogan for the relief campaign. Meanwhile, Berlin shows no suffering. Stores display more luxurious fur coats than ever, the number of automobiles increases. Yet the winter's hardships are expected to test the powers of the National Socialist régime—The monthly one-dish Sunday dinner is to come again.

¶ King Alexander I of Yugoslavia is assassinated soon after he and his Queen land at Marseilles on a good-will visit to France. The automobile in which the King moves through the street crowd accompanied by Louis Barthou, French Foreign Minister, is spattered with bullets, which also fatally wound Barthou. The police kill one assassin and capture the other. Alexander's father, Prince Peter, became King of Serbia following an assassination in 1903. Alexander had survived repeated attempts on his life—He came to ask France to help him make a sounder peace with Italy.

¶ Washington understands that the Government is soon to throw its full energies behind a move to reduce naval armaments. President Roosevelt discusses the matter with national leaders. He is said to favor a policy of scrapping battleships such as was contained in the offer made by Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes in 1921. To cut battleships would mean cutting America's naval arm of greatest reliance—But in any actual disarmament some nations must cut what they would prefer to keep.

¶ Moscow reports a three-hour interview in which Joseph Stalin tells H. G. Wells President Roosevelt is the most powerful leader in the capitalist world. But any move threatening the foundations of capitalism would bring his immediate defeat. Stalin says Communists do not idealize violence, but find it necessary to destroy one social system to set up another. Society, he says, is divided into exploiters and exploited, with no reconciliation possible. That leaves no chance of an ordered world among living men—Which means most thinking persons will reject M. Stalin's philosophy.

¶ Corning, N. Y., sees the 200-inch telescope disk, the largest piece of glass ever made, removed from its oven after six months of cooling. The 20-ton "eye" was cast for the California Institute of Technology. The great experiment, which became a world-wide romance because this "eye" was to reveal new secrets of space to man, has been a success—but the astronomers, physicists, engineers and glass makers believe they can do a better job in the light of experience. A new lens will be cast, which may or may not replace the first—In any event, the world's exciting adventure into interstellar space is only a year away.

¶ Portugal breaks into the list of countries having their revolutionary troubles. Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar blasts what is called a budding Nazi rebellion by capturing its half a dozen leaders in Lisbon. They deny any connection with the uprising in Spain and declare their efforts were to restore the monarchy and place the pretender Durt Nuno on the throne—The Portuguese people have smarted under the rigid rule of a masked dictatorship.

¶ Geneva makes slow progress with settling the long war in the Chaco Boreal. Bolivia is glibly on the spot when the international conciliators meet, but Paraguay has no delegate in Geneva. But it uses the cable. Asuncion demands immediate cessation of hostilities and a special non-aggression pact with international guarantees. Thereafter Paraguay is willing to proceed toward conciliation with eventual arbitration—With the arms embargo on, it is hoped conciliation may sometime be speeded by the fighters running out of ammunition.

¶ The world's archæologists turn their eyes on the new excavations of Lost City in Moapa Valley, near Las Vegas, Nevada. From 500 A. D. to 800 A. D. the ancestors of the modern Pueblo Indian tribes maintained a stirring capital here. They built houses of stone and adobe, raised large stores of corn, made good pottery. Villages strung along unbroken for five miles. Most important is the discovery of apartment houses having 100 rooms. How nearly did life in these approximate the modern idea?—The excavators are looking for hieroglyphics beside the apartment house doors which might be interpreted "No Children."

## Larger Radio Earful Promised

## Fish Strike Is On the Scales

## Harvard Boys in Research Work

**Today in Greater Boston**

**All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't**

### Radio

**New Network in Town**

So many rumors of a third national radio network have come and gone, and various attempts to establish them have failed in the past, that major network radiocasting, unlike Gaul, but like politics, has appeared to be divided into two parts, the National and Columbia networks. Practically a third of the radio stations in the United States are served by either of these two major networks.

But radiocasting soon is to become Gaul-like in its structure. A new major American radiocasting network has arrived which may in particular affect the dialing habits of upward of 2,000,000 people in the metropolitan Boston area. On Oct. 14 the American Broadcasting System will assume the rôle of a genuine third American radio network.

* * *

With WMCA, New York, as its key station, the new network of 21 stations ranges south to Washington, D. C., westward to St. Louis, Mo., and northward to Station WHDH in Boston. Headed by Mr. George B. Storer of Detroit and owned by a Wall Street group this network made its entry into radiocasting very cautiously and with a minimum of extravagant claims about the job it would do. It has become a network through slow and consistent development to its present stage.

Nevertheless, it created a good deal of publicity for itself recently, when it had the only microphones in the hearings in New York on the Morro Castle disaster. This effort sent thousands of extra listeners to radio sets, so great was the interest in the steamboat fire hearings. Notable repercussions: both National and Columbia have applied for permission to radiocast the Lindbergh kidnaping trial should permission be given by the court of venue.

Since WHDH, a leading independent in Boston, does not operate on full time, the American Broadcasting System, has made alternate arrangements with WAAB, now an alternate chain station with WNAC in Boston for Columbia programs, to take the evening schedules of ABS after WHDH has signed off.

* * *

In the fall, however, comes a change that will make listeners more than ever aware of the new setup in local Boston radiocasting. Then WHDH will take the full programs of the Columbia network dropping the schedules of the American Broadcasting System. As a network

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

## 'Dodo-Economists' Hit by Richberg For NRA Attacks

### Balancing of Budget Now Could Breed Revolt in 30 Days, He Says

CHICAGO, Oct. 9 (AP)—Denouncing demands for immediate balancing of the federal budget in the face of relief demands, Donald Richberg said today, "A blind, reactionary, inhumane Government could breed a revolt in 30 days."

Declaring new-deal expenditures and measures have saved the nation from "revolution," President Roosevelt's chief policy adviser also struck at "dodo-economists" for attacks on NRA.

In a speech prepared for delivery before the Rotary Club, he discussed campaign issues. He set a boost in employment as a goal of NRA and gave new assurance to business that no hasty, blanket changes are planned in that recovery unit.

The budget should be balanced at the "earliest possible moment," Mr. Richberg said, but "sweeping demands" for drastic slashing of expenditures and immediate balancing, in the face of relief needs are the product either of gross ignorance or the greatest form of political demagoguism."

"Thanks to the constructive measures which have helped to revive private business," he said, "the burden of federal relief this winter, despite an unprecedented load of drought relief, should be far less than last winter.

"But who is the man who dares to stand before the American people and to declare that we should not have saved millions of people from destitution, suffering and actual starvation last winter, and that in the face of this demand for help should have cut expenses and balanced the budget?

"Communists cannot produce a revolution in this country, but a blind, reactionary, inhumane government could breed a revolt in 30 days by adopting such a program."

Mr. Richberg's speech, which was radiocast, devoted particular attention to price and production control phases of NRA codes.

"Let me now express most emphatically my opinion that no one who has an adequate knowledge of this problem would venture to lay down any formula or principle to be applied rigidly in the making or revision of all codes. It would be a major calamity to abandon the efforts which, although only partially successful, have brought better order and health to certain industries. . . .

"These gains must not be lost. But their preservation is in some cases dependent upon the maintenance of controls to which many business men are sincerely opposed and upon which the public looks generally with suspicion and frequently with positive hostility."

## U. S. to Throw Weight Behind Smaller Navies

### President Reported to Be Considering Offer of Dramatic Scope

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 — The United States Government is soon to throw its full energies behind a move to reduce naval armaments, working toward the same goal of stability as was set up in the Washington and London treaties. This much may be said on the highest authority.

The move is to have its first preliminary international explorations at the London conversations with British and Japanese emissaries this month, but its full effect may be transferred to the naval conference scheduled for next year. Despite the Navy Department's desire to reach an understanding this fall, and thus avoid the difficulties of a conference, it now seems clear that President Roosevelt and his chief advisers are aiming at the diplomatic gathering.

What the renewed interest in naval armaments in high governmental circles here may mean in practice has yet to be disclosed. But unimpeachable sources indicate that President Roosevelt is considering the whole problem seriously, and has talked it over with national leaders. He is contemplating, one informed source states, a policy comparable in its dramatic values with the offer to scrap battleships made by Mr. Charles E. Hughes, then Secretary of State, in 1921.

In any event, the President believes, his friends say, that further reductions in naval armaments can be made, and should be made "in the spirit of the Washington and Lon-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

## Massachusetts Reaches Limit Of Own Relief

### State and City of Boston to Put Their Plight Before Washington

### ERA Jobs Help

### Only Most Needy Families Are Yet Cared For, Reports Indicate

All available public funds were checked today against estimates of a hard winter by Massachusetts relief officials, and the conclusion reached that generous new supplies of funds from Congress are imperative.

So thinly are ERA funds spread across the State, it was disclosed by Mr. Bernard F. McElligott, assistant state ERA director, that virtually no communities have been able to employ more than their most distressed class of needy on the projects.

Acting on this and other information supplied by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, Mayor Mansfield is preparing to carry his plea in person to Secretary Harold L. Ickes in Washington. Governor Ely, armed with news from overburdened community treasuries, is similarly reported considering a trip to Washington in their interest.

**Massachusetts' Case Ready**

News was received in Boston last week that Secretary Ickes would ask Congress for what he termed with emphasis "a real appropriation," variously estimated at between $1,000,000,000 and $2,000,000,000. Both the Mayor and the Governor intend to make sure that Massachusetts' honest needs for outside help are included in the Secretary's provisions.

The most reliable index of these needs is held to be the extent to which ERA funds are meeting the situation of the various communities. This index, as interpreted by Mr. McElligott, shows today that only cases of most extreme distress are being cared for through job relief.

Three classes of cases are listed by the ERA. Class A1 includes persons with two or more dependents. Class A2 roughly holds childless couples. Class B contains all single persons, and persons who have any income at all.

Of these, only persons out of Class A1 have been reached to date, by the limited ERA allotments from Washington. This holds almost without exception, said Mr. McElligott, throughout Massachusetts.

**No Decreases in Sight**

Predictions vary as to the needs which can be anticipated during the winter, but unofficially it was held that no decrease is in sight, and that local treasuries are progressively becoming more nearly exhausted.

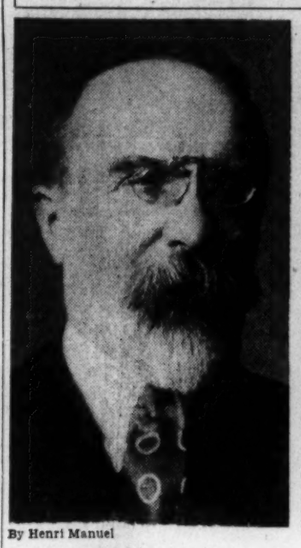
A distinct lag in the decline of relief needs after business has taken a turn for the better was forecast by the Municipal Research Bureau. Therefore, even if a sharp increase in private employment were to take place at once the winter's needs would not be greatly affected.

But no such sharp increase is in sight as yet, it was agreed unofficially. Opposition to the New Deal among New England business men was said to be stiffening visibly in

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

# Yugoslavia's King and Barthou Slain As Marseilles Crowd Greets Monarch Enroute to Paris on Good-Will Mission

**Victims of Assassins**



By Henri Manuel

**Louis Barthou**
French Foreign Minister

(AP) From Underwood

**King Alexander I**
Ruler of Yugoslavia

**The Story of a Dictator**

**King Alexander's absolute rule as monarch of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, giving Yugoslavia one of the "iron governments" of Europe, is described by a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in an article on page 4.**

## Two Assassins Fired Fusillade of 20 Shots at Car Conveying King and French Foreign Minister

### Assailants Fatally Wounded; One Was Zagreb Yugoslavian

### Barthou Believed Peace of Europe Might Depend on Outcome of Alexander's Visit—Hoped to Bring Understanding With Italy

*By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

PARIS Oct. 9—King Alexander of Yugoslavia was assassinated a few minutes after his arrival in France today. M. Louis Barthou, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, who was in the same automobile with the Yugoslav sovereign was also killed.

The whole French capital is revolted by the outrageous crime.

MARSEILLES, France, Oct. 9 (AP)—King Alexander of Yugoslavia and M. Louis Barthou, Foreign Minister of France, were assassinated today as the Yugoslav monarch came to France in an effort to improve Yugoslav-French relations.

They were shot by two assailants as they rode in an automobile, receiving the cheers of the townsfolk, through the flag-bedecked streets of Marseilles.

One of the assassins was killed outright by the police. The other was wounded and captured, dying later.

First reports indicated that Mr. Barthou's wound was only slight but that that of Gen. Alphonse Joseph Georges, of the French Superior War Council, also shot in the attack, was more serious.

**Half-Staff**

The thousands of flags, which, a few minutes before, had fluttered gaily from the windows and the flagpoles of Marseilles under the gray sky of a cloudy day, were immediately halfstaffed.

Queen Marie, the King's young consort, escaped from the hail of assassins' bullets because she had chosen to come to Marseilles by rail instead of by warship as her husband had done.

The Queen was on a train between Basel, Switzerland, and Marseilles at the time of the assassination and, consequently, authorities were unable to communicate the news of the assassination to her immediately.

**Fleet as Convoy**

King Alexander had come to France on a warship, convoyed by a fleet of French naval vessels. His visit was regarded as of the utmost importance, for Yugoslavia is a member of the French-instituted Little Entente.

Gendarmes and the Garde Mobile guarded the thoroughfare down which the monarch rode in an automobile with M. Barthou and General Georges.

A great mass of humanity, packed on both sides of the streets, cheered as the king and French officialdom passed, but their cheers were drowned in a sudden fusillade of 20 shots fired from near the stock exchange at 4:10 p. m.

**Others Hit**

The shots spattered the automobile in which the King rode. Three of them struck the King in the chest. He died within an hour.

A number of the cheering spectators also were wounded, none, apparently, seriously.

Police turned from their line of honor to plunge into the crowd at the spot from which the shots had come.

One of the assassins was identified as Petris Kalemen, 35, a Yugoslav, born in Zagreb. Kalemen was wounded by a police saber and passed on a short time after he was captured. The other attempted suicide, but police shot him fatally before he could pull the trigger.

**To Prefecture**

Despite the confusion, the royal automobile continued on its way to the prefecture whence King Alexander had started.

The monarch was carried into the study of the prefect and laid upon a couch. He passed on without regaining consciousness.

M. Barthou and General Georges were taken to the hospital Hôtel Dieu.

The chauffeur of the royal automobile piloted the car on to the prefecture bravely, despite the fact that his hands had been cut by the saber strokes with which a colonel had beat down the assassin closest to the automobile.

## Madrid Holds Courts-Martial As Government Announces Its Complete Control of Revolt

### Spanish Police Hunt Real Leaders of Insurrection; Railway Communications Resumed by State's Calling Reserves Into Service

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless*

MADRID, Oct. 9—The Government now claims to have the situation in hand once more throughout the country, except in Asturias.

Firing died down in Madrid at midnight after a wild outburst in almost all parts of the city, apparently with no cause.

The Monitor correspondent's phone call to Barcelona (it took 10 hours to put it through) established that there had been no rioting there since midday Monday. Some movies were shown last night and a return to work began today.

The spread of the strike in south Spain is ineffectual and no serious disorders are reported from Seville. Normality is completely restored in the Basque provinces. Newspapers have even begun to appear again in Bilbao.

**Food Scarce**

A great problem in the capital was the shortage of food, which it was feared would lead to an attack on food shops. Even canned foods have been sold out.

Resumption of railway communications, it is hoped, has been assured by the government action in calling up first and second army reserves as railway men in view of the latter's intentions to make the general strike effective today. Thus all railway men who do not go to work can be court-martialed as deserters.

Summary court-martial throughout the country began functioning today. In Madrid, the Socialist Youth revolutionary committee and many rebels who were arrested for sniping are awaiting trial by these courts. Court-martial of Don Luis Companys and members of the Catalonian Government is be on the warship Uruguay in Barcelona Harbor. The report is that Señor Fernando de los Rios, after being arrested and interrogated by the Madrid police, was able to prove he had no part in the movement. Señor Jimenese de Asua, his colleague in the Socialist Party and on the Madrid University staff, is still under arrest.

**Hunting Leaders**

Police spent last night combing Madrid for the Socialist ex-Minister, Indalecio Prieto, without success, and there is no news as to the exact whereabouts of Señor Largo Caballero, Socialist chief and ex-Premier Manual Azana.

The Cabinet held a five-hour meeting last night, it is believed to decide on the mode of punishment for the chief leaders of the rebellion, although Premier Alejandro Lerroux stated most of the time had been devoted to final elaboration of the budget.

It is considered unlikely the supreme penalty will be pronounced on men like President Companys of Catalonia since making heroes of the rebels is believed to be the surest way of perpetuating bitterness between Catalonia and Spain.

Among the men slated for trial is Lieut.-Col. Juan Ricart, head of the Catalonian assault guard, together with Maj. Enrique Perez Farias and Señor José Escoset, chief of Catalonia's "Minute Men."

**Cortes in Session**

The fact that the Cortes is functioning normally today—although with absence of Socialists and Left Republican deputies it will be a travesty of Parliament—has done much to reassure the country that civil war danger has passed. Much remains to be done, however, and the Government has done nothing effective as yet to end the general strike.

Strikers, although knowing they have lost their influence, are ready to carry on skirmishes with the police till starvation forces them to surrender, hoping to get better terms from an exhausted Government.

The outstanding feature of the trouble has been the loyalty of the public services—army, navy, telegraph and telephone operators. The latter, despite attacks on the buildings, have kept their services working as well as possible. Official estimates of casualties for the whole of Spain give 100 killed but unofficial estimates place the figures near 1000.

### Silver Star Awarded to Covell

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—The War Department announced today award of the silver star to Mr. Otis D. Covell of Bridgeport, Conn., for gallantry in action near Les Eparges, France, during the night of Oct. 13-14, 1918.

## Education Seeks Bigger and Better Deal From Radio

### National Plan of Programs Urged by Dr. Hutchins to Advisory Council

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Oct. 9—A national plan for educational radio programs, to be worked out by representatives of educational institutions and the public and offered to the commercial broadcasting companies, is needed if "radio consumers" are to get what they want, Dr Robert Maynard Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, told the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education at its assembly here Monday.

"Education and the public should now receive a declaration from the radio industry that it will give support, moral and financial, to such a program when it is formulated," said Dr. Hutchins. "On the other hand, the costly and complicated experimental work that needs to be done should be paid for not by the industry but by education, by governments, and by private philanthropy."

The economic pressure of the last four years, driving the radio chains to get the best possible immediate financial returns, was largely responsible, he said, for the setbacks which educational programs had received. The best hours had been sold for advertising programs, and educational broadcasts had been shifted without notice, discouraging educators who put much time and thought in the preparation of them, without pay.

For its own good, the radio industry needs to give education a better deal, Dr. Hutchins declared.

Free radio speech, not controlled by any political party, is a necessity in a democracy, according to one of the chief spokesmen of the federal administration, Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, who came to the council meeting with this message.

"In the interest of the public the radio must always be kept free," said Mr. Ickes. "I do not mean 'freedom' to vilify, to defame, to spread false information while denying any real opportunity of defense to those who are defamed. I mean actual freedom, the freedom of individuals and political parties, consistent with the rights of others, to explain their views, to espouse their causes and to defend themselves from attacks.

"It is absolutely necessary, in a well-governed democracy, that the people should have some source from which to obtain essential facts relating to their government. Pure news is as essential to the body politic as pure food and water and air are to the individual."

An impressive example of the power of the radio was given yesterday when a voice from London opened the conference. The speaker was Dr. Robert A. Millikan of the California Institute of Technology, president of the council.

## Cardinals Lead By 7-Run Rally In Final Game

DETROIT, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Cardinals staged one of the greatest rallies in World Series history today to score seven runs in the third inning for Jerome Herman (Dizzy) Dean and pile up a 7-to-0 lead over the battered Tigers in the seventh and deciding game of the series.

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| Detroit | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - |

Batteries—J. Dean and Delancey; Auker, Rowe, Hogsett, Bridges and Cochrane. Umpires—Geisel, American League, at the plate; Reardon, National League, at first base; Owens, American League, at second base; Klem, National League, at third base.

## Regency Planned To Exercise Power For Young Peter

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Oct. 9 (AP)—Confusion prevailed in Government offices today when news of King Alexander's assassination reached here.

Most observers seemed agreed, however, that the army, excellently organized, would be able to maintain order until a regency was arranged to exercise executive powers until Crown Prince Peter, 11 years old, reaches his majority.

Although King Alexander deeply offended many of his democracy-loving people by establishing a dictatorship in 1929, they never forgot his bravery during the war and his Serbian ancestry.

Official circles said that one immediate possibility was that Gen. Para Vivkovich, the first Premier under the dictatorship, will be asked to join Queen Marie and Prince Paul, Alexander's cousin, in a regency council.

## Europe Sees Value in Crime Prevention

### Centers Efforts on Proper Training of Youth in Citizenship and Right Use of Leisure—Especial Progress Is Noted Under Dictatorships—Results Begin to Be Effective

### Countries Are Learning That 'Preventing Causes of Crime' Pays

*Three challenging facts—the increase of crime, the futile expenditure of billions, and the growing opinion that something must be done to prevent the causes of crime—led* THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *to survey these conditions in the United States, Canada and Europe. The sixth of 18 articles follows.*

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

GENEVA—Benefits from crime prevention work are beginning to shine out in Europe against the somber background of prison punishment.

Schemes for training youth in citizenship and organizing leisure are being widely adopted as means of attracting juveniles away from sources of crime. This is particularly noticeable in countries under dictatorial régimes. Even though political motifs often appear to be underlying factors in this policy, investigations show that states are recognizing the advantages of spending money in preventing the cause of crime rather than in having to deal with crime and criminals after they have become hard and fixed elements in society.

There is also the negative as well as the positive side of this training. The negative part finds expression largely in various forms of censorship. No matter how undesirable dictatorial control of the press may be considered, the benefits of the "clean up" of newspapers which has been effected in several European countries can hardly be ignored.

The great importance which Germany places upon prevention of crime among youth is indicated by the strong and widespread organization which has been built up during the past decade. Whatever their differences in matters of politics, both the previous governments and the National Socialists have given practical support to all movements destined to improve the conditions from which crime among youth has generally sprung.

In the "Jugendamt" (Youth Commission, or Juvenile Board) and its rather less official "Jugend Fursorge" (Youth Welfare Work), Germany has two institutions which cover the whole country, catering for the moral, intellectual and physical needs of all up to 18 years of age.

The tasks with which these organizations are faced include both the setting right again of children who have become abnormal in their relations to society, due to bad home or other influences, and the continuous development along sound lines of the social relations of the so-called normal children, especially in early youth.

An important part in the first task is played by the youth welfare officer. He has charge of a special area, a block of houses or a street, in a city, for example, and is fully acquainted with the home and school life of every child in that area. He works in close coöperation with the school-teacher and with the youth commission, and his primary task is to act as adviser to the family.

Where it is a case of the child being saved from the evil influences of its own family, the state interferes and the child comes under its supervision, generally being placed in a reliable family at the public expense. It is said that at the present time, there are 60,000 such children in Germany, the half of which are in Prussia.

Other ways in which Germany now endeavors to safeguard its growing youngsters include that of preventing them seeing any films but those specially passed as fit for them. Furthermore it is contrary to the law for those under 16 to take alcohol, and spirits are forbidden all those under 18 years old, and it is hoped to raise this age to 20 shortly.

Measures to prevent youths from frequenting drinking houses are taken in most European coun-

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**And Things to Come**

Tomorrow brings the Weekly Magazine Section with a number of important and interesting articles, among them: "World Labor Welcomes America," by Harold Butler, director of the International Labor Office; "An Outline of H. G. Wells," by Hubert Griffith; "China's Forgotten Millions," by Roland Hall Sharp; "Democracy Has Never Failed," by "An Old Soldier," and "America Becomes Its Own Fashion Center," by Julia Chandler.

Wednesday brings also the Women's Activities Page and another adventure with the noted squirrel, Roger P. Scroggins.

# Larger Radio Earful Promised

# Fish Strike Is On the Scales

# Harvard Boys in Research Work

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radiocaster WHDH will apply for, hopes to get full time with Columbia as its mentor.

Columbia programs, since their inception into Boston, have been radiocast by the Yankee network, owned and operated by John Shepard 3d. Thus the new network in order to get full coverage for its programs in Boston will probably take over the entire facilities of WAAB while the WNAC-WAAB combination which heretofore divided Columbia programs "between itself" may now divide the new network programs.

## Strike

### Fish Stories

Tall fish stories are always told during strikes, labor leaders claiming high totals of men on strike, employers claiming low totals. Particularly adept at such fish stories should be the fish handlers and fishermen at the Boston Fish Pier as they enter the second day of their strike.

Leaders of the Sea Workers' Union are claiming a 100 per cent walkout of all the 3000 workers; the Massachusetts Fisheries Association sets the figure at not more than 1000. Mr. Edward H. Cooley, manager of the association, points out a good portion of the 3000 potential strikers are still at sea, that no one knows whether they will join the strike or not.

The first stone was thrown today in the strike. In an atmosphere tense with the imminence of violence, one picket on Fish Pier stepped out of a group, hurled a stone at a truck loaded with fish. He was pounced upon by the police, was hurried to the South Boston police station.

The undertow of violence is strengthened by the activity of men and women peddling so-called Communist literature. Any upon whom the badge of Communism is fixed will land in the harbor, according to threats of the strikers, who are not going to be pushed into "isms" just because they want higher wages, shorter hours.

When into port this morning came three trawlers, men were available to unload some 218,000 pounds of fish from their holds. Yet the Kingfisher, which arrived yesterday, with 90,000 pounds of fish, remains doubtfully by the pier, unloaded, while her captain contemplates finding another market.

Unless workers return to their job within a week, owners have indicated they will hire other men to take the ships out.

In the meantime effect of the strike is felt in restaurants specializing in sea foods, lobster shortages being reported as far south as New Haven.

## Education

### Mills of Higher Learning

Harvard University made the following news for today:

Zealous Harvard freshmen left their shells in the boat house on the Charles River, dived into the crypts and archives of Widener Library, emerged triumphantly "with the goods on Dad."

By means of research worthy of a senior treatise, they accumulated facts bearing on the pranks, habits and habitats of the "Old Grads."

One fact they discovered was that though breaking windows in the houses of their tutors was a frequent pastime of the oldsters, they did read the college rules. Thus one Ebenezer Stores actually copied the college rules and had them signed by the President and four faculty members—the entire staff of Harvard.

Another monument to father's earnestness that was uncovered went by the name of Med Fac Society; it existed for the meritorious purpose of perpetrating practical jokes upon everyone from the then Tsar of Russia to "friends" in New Haven.

## Politics

### Neatly-Turned Phrase

Two weeks ago a well-known national magazine, writing of the victory of Mr. James M. Curley in winning the Democratic gubernatorial indorsement, spoke of Mr. Curley as "a man who is all things to all men."

But such is the alertness and the hide of politicians that they appropriate a good phrase wherever they hear it. So today Massachusetts citizens heard Mr. Harold McGrath, Boston city councilor, speaking in behalf of Mr. Curley, accusing Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, Republican candidate for Governor, of being "all things to all men."

Alleged examples of Mr. Bacon's inclination to be all things to all men:

On Sept. 9, 1933, said Mr. Bacon: "All must join in this great crusade (the NRA) for the realization of human betterment and the establishment of a rational, stabilized industrial order."

And Mr. Bacon's Maine address last month:

"Criticisms of the NRA are constantly increasing. . . . Its arbitrary restrictions are detrimental to industry."

## Natural Science

### Meteors

On Sept. 26 there was a blinding flash in the sky Persons all the way from Sebago Lake in Maine to Pine Hills in Plymouth, Mass. ducked their heads involuntarily. A meteor had exploded, the first reports said above a group of workmen in the Salisbury Beach marshes.

But the preliminary report of the Harvard Observatory localized the explosion 180 miles due east of Boston; so brilliant was the flash of the meteor that hundreds of persons hundreds of miles apart feared it was coming directly for them, threw up their arms to ward it off.

After the explosion many fragments, called meteorites, thudded to earth. Though many have been sent in to Harvard, none has been genuine. But there are fragments still to be investigated; scholars hope some part of the celestial visitant will yet be lead to the laboratory.

## Parking

### No-Fix Crack-Downs

The no-fix parking law works. Not eve nthe NRA cracks down harder. Today 54 drivers who failed to heed the summons to appear before the clerk of court for parking violations, were stripped of their licenses. If drivers summoned to court do not respond by appearing in person or sending $3 to cover the first fine, it is mandatory upon the registrar of motor vehicles to revoke the absentees' license.

Drivers so penalized cannot get their licenses back until the court takes favorable action on their cases.

And equally hard has the law fallen on tthose who believed they had a "drag." Today a quite-spoken, well-dressed man appeared at Boston Police Headquarters with a tag for parking violations. He said he was a friend of the Police Commissioner himself. So fix-proof are the new summons in triplicate that subordiantes at the police station convinced the man no amount of influence would help him; he departed without even seeing Commissioner Huultman. He is the first person to have appeared at headquarters for a "fix," others have apparently taken seriously what they have read in the papers, namely that these tags cannot be fixed.

## Lawlessness

### Economic Stress?

Roger E. Baker is the owner of the "Rosebud" chain of restaurants, is financial underwriter of the Northeastern Baseball League. Owner of a lavish home in Newton, another in Weymouth, supporting a corps of servants, he explained to his neighbors that he received $250 a week as bookkeeper for the Dimond-Grynkraut Kid Manufacturing Company of Peabody.

This morning he stood in the police lineup at Boston police headquarters, charged with embezzling $100,000 from the Peabody Company, at the rate of $4000 a month for 18 months. Police later reported auditors working back to only June 1933 had uncovered losses of more than $200,000.

Alleged to have admitted the charges in a signed confession, this morning he denied any such confession, said it would be impossible for him alone to sign checks of the company, since all checks must be cosigned by one of the employers. Baker admitted signing a paper, said he did not know it was a confession.

As charged, Baker obtained his funds by regularly drawing money to the order of "G. W. Blanchard" and "H. P. Chadborn," indorsed them to his name in Boston banks.

### Panicky

Robert Clement of Stoneham, Mass., alias James LeDuc of the Bronx, N. Y., was the man shot by a Boston policeman yesterday, when Clement refused to stop, after the officer's hand was caught in the brace of the car. Speedy identification followed the shooting. With equal speed police prepared charges that Clement was operating an automobile after his license had been revoked. Tragedy apparently resulted from Clement's panic that he be detected without his license and in possession of stolen number plates.

### A Heavy Burden

In a Salem courtroom yesterday stood a man who had collapsed twice during the session. He was Maurice Limon of Salem, part owner of the Ambur-Limon Tannery Factory of Peabody, charged with conspiracy to burn the plant. Attorneys for Limon attempted to terminate the session, declared their client was in no condition to appear in court. Judge Thomas J. Hammond overruled the plea, declared his condition was purely mental, was due to the severity of the charges against him.

## State House

### No Excuse

Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook took steps to raise the practical literacy of Massachusetts voters. Because the voters will be asked to pass judgment on three important questions at the November elections, Secretary Cook today sent to each of them detailed information on each subject. He is determined that the voters will have no excuse for balloting unwisely.

The questions to be decided by referendum are:

Shall the sale of alcoholic beverages be permitted in your community? (The regular local option question.)

Shall the pari-mutuel form of betting on horse and dog racing be legalized in your county?

Shall the anti-steel trap law be modified to permit temporary suspension of the law in cases of emergency to allow farmers to protect their premises by using steel traps?

## Miscellaneous

### Early Morning Rhapsody

A man, arrested and charged with robbing a fruit store, appeared before the Boston police this morning. When searched, his pockets were found to contain two tomatoes. Asked to explain, he said:

"I was waiting on Blue Hill Avenue for a Talbot Avenue car. A woman came by pushing a baby carriage. As I looked at it the baby said, 'Hello, Daddy.' Then the woman said, 'Give the nice man what you've got' and the baby handed me two tomatoes. Now I ask you gentlemen, what other reason would I have for waiting for a street car with two tomatoes in my pocket?"

Unconvinced by the tender tale, the police decided to hold him for trial.

## The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

### What's on the Air Tonight?

| | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 | Monitor Views News. | NBC dance music. | Organ recital. | Russian music. |
| 5:15 | Agricultral report. | 'Poor Man's Court' | "Once Upon Time" | "Skippy" sketch. |
| 5:30 | "The Singing Lady" | "Little Women" | "Jack Armstrong" | "Melody Mart" |
| 5:45 | Little Orphan Annie | Buddy and Blake | Male quartet | "Miniatures" |
| 6:00 | "Air Adventures" | From Buenos Aires | News Service | "Buck Rogers" |
| 6:15 | NBC dance music. | Evening Tattler | Merry-Go-Round, | "Bobby Benson" |
| 6:30 | News; features | Features; news | popular program | Dramatic sketch |
| 6:45 | Lowell Thomas, news. | Billy Batchelor | Political talk | CBS dance music |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' Andy" | Neal O'Hara | "Myrt and Marge" | News service |
| 7:15 | "Joe and Bateese" | Gene and Glenn | "Just Plain Bill" | Musical Varieties |
| 7:30 | Musical Memories; | After Dinner Revue | Jack Smith; orch. | Golf lessons |
| 7:45 | Edgar Guest; orch. | Bid Freddy Miller | Baseball talk | Local dance music. |
| 8:00 | Serial network mystery dramatic sketch. | Leo Reisman's Orchestra; soloist | "Lavender and Old Lace"; musicale | ERA Orchestra of Unemployed Musicians' concert program |
| 8:15 | Lawrence Tibbett; | Wayne King and | Lyman Orchestra, | |
| 8:30 | John B. Kennedy; | his orchestra | vocal soloists | |
| 8:45 | | | | |
| 9:00 | Pelletier Orchestra | Ben Bernie and his | Bing Crosby; Bos- | Local dance music. |
| 9:15 | Story Behind Claim | orchestra | wells; orchestra | Organ; soloist |
| 9:30 | "Hands Across Bor- | Ed Wynn; Graham | Graee Hayes; | Local dance music. |
| 9:45 | der"; plastic; orch. | McNamee; orch. | Jas. Melton; or. | News service |
| 10:00 | Sketch, "Moon Shines | 'Student Prince,' | Walter O'Keefe; Ca- | Pete Herman and |
| 10:15 | on Pretty Red Wing" | with soloists, | sa Lomas; soloist | his orchestra |
| 10:30 | Joe Rines and his | players and Shil- | Local dance music. | Program from Me- |
| 10:45 | dance orchestra | kret's Orchestra | Rhymester; scores. | chanics Building. |
| 11:00 | Reports; speaker | Forecasts; events | News Service | Gerry Harrison |
| 11:15 | Voice of Romance | NBC vocalist | CBS dance music. | Local dance music. |
| 11:30 | Dorsey Brothers and | Carl Hoff and his | Red Nichols and | Local dance music. |
| 11:45 | their orchestra | orchestra | his orchestra | Sign off |

### Tomorrow's Features

#### Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

#### After Luncheon

2:10 WEEI, Special relay from Vienna; Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor; Lotte Lehman, soprano.
3:00 WNAC, Kate Smith's Matinee Hour; soloists; popular orchestra.
3:00 WAAB, "Classical Album"; half hour of classical recordings.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; orchestra.
4:15 WEEI, Pop Concert, Cristiaan Kriens, conductor, from Hartford.
4:30 WNAC, "How Plants Fight Drought," Columbia educational talk.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

#### Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Plantation Echoes"; Willard Robison's Orchestra; Mildred Bailey.
7:45 WAAB, Yankee Network Salute to Station WLLH, Lowell, Mass.
7:30 WNAC, Yankee Network Salute to Station WLLH, Lowell, Mass
8:00 WBZ, Network serial mystery dramatic sketch.
8:00 WEEI, Mary Pickford and stock company in "Coquette."
8:00 WNAC, Yankee Network Salute to Station WLLH, Lowell, Mass.
8:00 WAAB, ERA Civic Orchestra, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor.
8:15 WNAC, Edwin C. Hill, "The Human Side of the News."
8:30 WNAC, Everett Marshall's Broadway Vanities; soloist; orchestra.
8:30 WAAB, Master of Mystery, dramatic sketch
9:00 WBZ, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing," dramatic sketch with Warden Lawes.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen, comedian; players; soloist; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Nino Martini, tenor; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, John McCormack, Irish tenor, in recital.
9:30 WNAC, "Adventures of Gracie"; Burns and Allen, comedians; orchestra.

#### Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Dennis King, songs and sketch; Louis Katzman's Orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Pat Barnes, master of ceremonies.
10:00 WNAC, Two-way Byrd antarctic relay program.
10:30 WEEI, Floyd Gibbons, "The Headline Hunter."
10:30 WAAB, "Melody Masterpieces", Mary Eastman, soprano; concert orchestra.

## Boston Events

### Tonight

#### Theaters

"AMERICA SINGS" (Shubert). Premiere of new Sigmund Romberg musical romance based on the life and the songs of Stephen Foster. With Jules Bledsoe, Allan Jones, Lee Sims, Ilomay Bailey, McIntyre and Heath; the Hall Johnson Singers. 8:30.

'AH, WILDERNESS!' (Plymouth). The Theatre Guild presents this Eugene O'Neill comedy with George M. Cohan. 8:10.

"ROBERTA" (Colonial) Jerome Kern's musical comedy. 8:15.

#### Movies

EXETER — "Treasure Island," with Wallace Beery as Long John Silver, and Jackie Cooper as Jim Hawkins. 3:05, 6, 9. Also "We're Rich Again."

FINE ARTS—Adult Education Council's first program. Feature film, "The Blue Light," photographed in the beautiful Italian Dolomites. 2:10, 3:25, 5:40, 7:55, 10.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Big Hearted Herbert," with Guy Kibbee. Fenway at 1:40, 4:09, 6:38, 9:07. Paramount at 9, 11:11 a. m., 1:56, 4, 6:26, 8:51. Also Mae West's "Belle of the Nineties."

BOSTON—"Wake Up and Dream," with Russ Columbo. Vaudeville, Ranny Weeks' orchestra. 10:09 a. m., 1:10, 4:19, 7:28, 10:37.

KEITH'S—"The Count of Monte Cristo," with Robert Donat and Elissa Landi. 10:17 a. m., 12:31, 2:45, 4:59, 7:13, 9:27.

ORPHEUM—"Death on the Diamond." Mystery and sport mixed by the author of "70,000 Witnesses." Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50

METROPOLITAN—"Madame Du Barry," with Dolores Del Rio. On the stage, Ted Lewis and His Band. Sevitzky's orchestra plays "Rigoletto" selections. 11:20 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:30, 10:18.

MODERN—"The Case of the Howling Dog." One of the best recent detective films. With Warren William. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Also Shirley Temple in "Now and Forever."

STATE—Constance Bennett in "Outcast Lady," a new screen version of Michael Arlen's "The Green Hat." 12:30, 5:35, 6:45, 9:55 Also James Dunn in "Have a Heart."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Man's Mania for Speed," adventures of a newsreel cameraman; "Songs of the Hills"; Popeye cartoon; "Citadels of the Mediterranean; other shorts and newsreels. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

UPTOWN — "The Fountain," with Ann Harding 2:37, 5:37, 8:37. Also "Now and Forever."

TREMONT—"Animal Kingdom," with Ann Harding, and "Shoot the Works" with Jack Oakie. Various shorts. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11.

### Tomorrow

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—First meeting of the Wigwam Club, which will build models of the different types of Indian villages. 3. Lectures: "Prehistoric Life," 10 a. m.; "Flyaways and Other Seeds," 11 a. m.; "Winging South," 2:30.

ART MUSEUM — Free guidance, "Greek Art," Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

CAMBRIDGE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS—Presentation of Helen Cabot Almy Prizes for Children's Backyard Gardens, and of prizes for adult gardens. City Council Chamber, City Hall, Cambridge. 4.

## Hog Raisers Paid $962 In New Hampshire County

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LACONIA, N. H.—County Agent Royal W. Smith announces that 15 checks, totaling $962, have been issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to hog raisers of Belknap County.

Under the present program 188 New Hampshire hog raisers agreed to cut pig numbers in 1934 to 75 per cent of their 1932-33 average and will receive about $44,000 in benefit payments therefor.

## Theaters

### The Abbey Players

The Abbey Theater Players came back to their American public last night via Alumnæ Hall at Wellesley and "Drama at Inish" by their own particular Lennox Robinson—"may his tribe increase!" It was a happy fiesta altogether and everybody enjoyed it.

Rumor hath it that this play was what Broadway terms "a flop" when it was presented last season in that effête and effluent center of art and cultures. The which didn't matter at-all, at-all to the Wellesley audience, which reveled in the delicious "exaggeration in three acts" from the start and cheered it vociferously at the end. The story is of what happened in the self-contained town of Inish when a company of thespians came there with the announced mission of uplifting the aggregate and individual thought through plays by Ibsen and Turgeniev and Chekhov and such. For immediately the good folk of Inish began to think analytically about themselves and to be concerned and to wonder "Is life worth living?" "Queer things" began to happen and kept on happening until the plain talk and clear thinking of John and Annie Twohig "blew off the lid"—and brought the circus back to town.

There were evidently a good many simple-minded people in that Alumnæ Hall audience who felt that plays like "Drama at Inish" would help things more than the psychopathic, psychoanalytic, worms-under-the-rock sort of exudation that has been worrying the modern theater of late. There are still some unregenerates who think, with the girl from Dublin in this play, that "flowers and trees and little children" and lots of other simple things are still pretty much worth while; and some even who prefer to stay home and read "Comic Cuts" with Mrs. Twohig rather than to be melancholic at the Pavilion.

To those who have followed the excellent Abbey Players it was like welcoming old friends to see Maureen Delany and Eileen Crowe and Barry Fitzgerald and F. J. McCormick on that stage. But the important thing was not Maureen Delaney or Barry Fitzgerald, but that The Abbey Theater Players had come back again.

E. B. H.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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## Plymouth ERA Shovel No Emblem of Leisure

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PLYMOUTH, Mass.—ERA shovels are tools for work, not leaning posts, Mr. William Eldridge, local administrator warns men on emergency pay rolls. Those found loafing will lose their jobs on town projects.

"Unwillingness to work, shirking or other misconduct will not be tolerated on any ERA project in this community," he tells workers in a sign conspicuously placed over tool boxes.

## Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Increasing cloudiness and slightly cooler tonight; Wednesday mostly overcast and moderately cool; moderate northerly winds.

**Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont:** Fair and slightly colder tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy.

**Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Partly cloudy and slightly colder tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Fresh north winds over the north portion and fresh north shifting to northeast over the south portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Wednesday.

### Official Temperatures

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 50 | 70 | New Orleans | 76 | 86 |
| Bermuda | 76 | 82 | New York | 58 | 70 |
| Chicago | 58 | 80 | Norfolk, Va. | 64 | 78 |
| Denver | 48 | 78 | Philadelphia | 62 | 74 |
| Helena, Mont. | 54 | 64 | St. Louis | 58 | 80 |
| Jacksonville | 76 | 86 | St. Paul | 52 | 72 |
| Kansas City | 60 | 86 | San Francisco | 58 | 74 |
| Los Angeles | 64 | 86 | Washington | 56 | 76 |
| Miami, Fla. | 82 | 88 | | | |

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time, Oct. 9.
B—Maximum, Oct. 8.

### High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:45 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Wednesday, 11:56 a. m.; height, 10.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:43 p. m.

## Dartmouth Gets Record Class

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 9—Dartmouth College has a record-breaking freshman class of 707 coming from 35 states, the District of Columbia and four foreign countries. Massachusetts leads with 176 first-year men. The foreign countries represented are Canada, Japan, Spain and Cuba.

MAN-KIND
U. S. INSPECTED & PASSED
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Try it! Open a can
Smell the sweet fresh wholesome REAL meat that is U. S. Inspected and Passed — as good as the food on your table. Your dog deserves the best. Ask for MAN-KIND by name!
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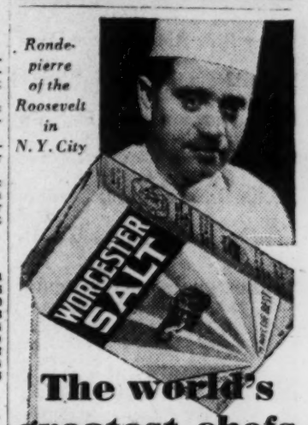


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When food experts recommend R&R for your mite of a baby, you can see how very, very good it must be for us grown folk.

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THE Fuller Friction Shower combines a refreshing bath with a massage. Simply attach the rubber tube to the bath tub faucet and the Shower Brush becomes a bubbling fountain of water. Made of the finest, imported white bristles, just the right texture to bring a rich glow.

The Fuller Clothes Brush—a very efficient brush that helps to keep clothes and furs in perfect condition. Curve-fitting brush to reach shoulders and back — with imported black Chungking bristles and long Fullerex handle.

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THE Funniest and Brightest PROGRAM
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Enjoy the Charming Music of
EDDY DUCHIN
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Millbrook Pale Dry
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12 12 oz Bots 75c
CLUB SODA
Millbrook Contents Only 6 12 oz Bots 45c

Ralston Wheat Cereal 24 oz. Pkg. 22c
Calo Dog Food A Perfectly Balanced Ration 3 1 lb. Tins 23c
Lux For Washing Fine Fabrics Small Pkg. 9c Lge. Pkg. 22c
Lux Toilet Soap 3 Bars 18c

EVANGELINE EVAPORATED MILK
Evangeline will live up to every test for quality and purity; once you try it you'll always buy it.
4 Tall Tins 23c

FINAST MUSTARD Prepared 2 12 oz Mugs 25c
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CAMPBELL'S BAKED BEANS 2 1 Lb Tins 11c
PICKLES Century of Progress Dill or Sweet Qt Jar 17c — Sweet Qt Jar 25c
CLOROX Cleanses - Bleaches - Deodorizes Washing 2 15 oz Bots 25c
CHOCOLATES Sweethome - Hand Dipped Assortment Lb Box 29c
WHOLE WHEAT BREAD 20 oz Loaf 7c
DOUGHNUTS Plain or Sugared Dozen 15c
ENGLISH STYLE COOKIES Fancy Filled and Plain 1 Lb Pkg 31c
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These are not specials. They are newly reduced prices that represent more savings for your pocketbook at your local First National Store.

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SQUASH RED TURBAN OR BLUE HUBBARD 2c Lb
CABBAGE SOLID HEADS 2c Lb

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

# Massachusetts Reaches Limit Of Own Relief Resources

(Continued from Page 1)

the last weeks—with no immediate signs that the reorganization of the NRA will content them.

Without the confidence of business executives, it was agreed, no appreciable decrease in unemployment can be expected in this region in the immediate future.

Therefore, all demands will shortly converge upon Washington.

Both Mayor Mansfield and Governor Ely stated that Boston and Massachusetts have struggled to remain self-reliant up to the end of their resources. This winter, however, with both individuals and communities, state and local federal agencies approaching the ends of their tethers, these officials expect Massachusetts to be rewarded for its self-reliance, and its legitimate needs honored by Congress.

The ERA is prepared with an abundance of projects to expand indefinitely. As Secretary Ickes is is known to favor a conversion of direct relief into work relief as fast as possible, Massachusetts is prepared to make the change-over as rapidly as appropriations are enlarged.

## New Peak of Relief Forecast in February By Federal Survey

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 — Work plans to provide during the coming winter for what threatens to be the largest direct relief list the United States has ever had, are taking shape at the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

The Roosevelt declaration of 15 months ago that "every genuinely unemployed person in America" must be taken care of, will mean giving benefits to about 20,000,000 of the 125,000,000 people in the United States when the winter peak is reached in February.

Recently, Mr. Donald R. Richberg, executive director of the National Emergency Council, estimated, on the basis of FERA reports, that the relief load, which at the end of July stood at 3,800,000 cases, would probably mount to 5,000,000 in February, which, according to the usual basis of figuring, would mean around 20,000,000 people. Ever since he made this estimate, Mr. Richberg and other members of the Administration have been busy explaining that this must not be interpreted as evidence that general conditions have not improved.

**Relief Does Not Relieve**

A paradox of the New Deal that few people understand is that, while unemployment has decreased, relief rolls have increased. Administration officials explain it:

(1) Because of the drought, the relief roll which declined by over 1,000,000 cases from April to July, 1933, did not decrease at all from April to July, 1934. (2) Individual resources exhausted by long unemployment are no longer available to support vast numbers of people. (3) Many resources of local governments and private charities have been exhausted. (4) Jobs are more likely to be found first by those who have only been out of work a short time than by those who have been unemployed long enough to have exhausted their resources.

No matter how the mounting relief load is explained, the fact remains that the Federal Government and those states which still have funds are finding it necessary to prepare to meet an unprecedented load this winter. President Roosevelt went on the air on Sept. 28 to open the fall drive for private charity, which used to account for about 30 or 40 per cent of relief expenditures. Now less than 5 per cent of relief funds come from private sources. Meeting the need of the unemployed has become almost exclusively a public responsibility and the beginning of the sixth winter since the crash finds the greater part of that responsibility falling on the Federal Government.

## Manchester Panhandler Asked Judge for 'Eats'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MANCHESTER, N. H. — Judge Charles A. Perkins of the local police court proved to be the wrong subject of freshness from a panhandler, resulting in the "visitor" receiving a suspended sentence.

The panhandler approached the Judge on the main street and suggested his desire for a "feed." "You'd better watch out," said the Judge, "or the police will arrest you."

The tourist didn't like that and evidenced his attitude to the distaste of the Judge. A few minutes later the panhandler found himself in a police cell and the following morning he pleaded guilty before the man whom he had approached on the matter of "eats."

## New Wasp Airplane Motor Claims Record for Power

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 9 (AP)—A new Wasp motor, the most powerful ever built and said to contain every recent improvement in radial aircraft engines, was anounced today by Mr. Donald L. Brown, president of the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Company.

With a weight of only 875 pounds, it is rated at 550 horsepower at 8000 feet, which means a basic sea-level power of more than 800 horsepower, double that of the earliest Wasps. One of the first commercial installations of the new engines is in the Boeing transport ship now in Europe, which has been entered in the MacRobertson International Race from London, Eng., to Melbourne, Aust., Oct. 20 for a $50,000 prize.

## Mrs. Coolidge Speaks For Republican Ticket

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 9 (AP)—Mrs. Calvin Coolidge went on the stump here yesterday for the Republican Party in Massachusetts Breaking her long-established policy of silence on political affairs, she addressed 1000 party workers attending Congressman Allen T. Treadway's traditional get-together here, and appealed for the election of the Republican ticket.

"I know you will work faithfully and hard to elect the splendid men who have been nominated on the State ticket," she said. "Massachusetts will come out on top, as she always has. I am confident that the men whom you support this fall will be elected and will be able to make the sun shine once more upon this great State."

## Littleton Man Arrested In Orchard Shooting

LITTLETON, Mass., Oct. 8 (AP)—A few hours after the death of Stanley Watson of Boston, Oct. 6, from bullet wounds suffered Aug. 23, police arrested Mr. Claude Taylor of this town.

Police alleged that Mr. Watson was shot while picking pears in Mr. Taylor's orchard. Mr. Taylor was taken to the Ayer police station, where he was held without bail. Police said Mr. Watson, with Mrs. Vera Laskey of Boston, went to the rear of the Taylor home, Aug. 23, and was shot a short time after Mr. Taylor ordered them off the property.

## Once the Nest of a Famous 'Bird'

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**Cottage Made From Crate of Lindbergh's Atlantic Plane**

**The "Spirit of St. Louis" Returned From France to the United States Boxed in This Huge Housing.**

Doll houses from orange crates and scooters from soap boxes must now take back seats to the ingenuity of carpenters who built this summer cottage among the pines for Admiral Guy Hamilton Burrage from the crate which carried Col. Charles Lindbergh's "Spirit of St. Louis" back to America.

Following his famous solo flight across the Atlantic, the Flying Colonel had his ship securely boxed and anchored to the deck of the Memphis for the return journey. Following Colonel Lindbergh's good-will flight in the United States, the plane went to the Smithsonian Institution, the crate to Admiral Burrage. Eaves and a roof were added and a concrete foundation laid at Contoocook, N. H. Otherwise, no change was made in the construction.

## Visitors at Plymouth Ask 67,010 Questions

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PLYMOUTH, Mass. — If every tourist that enters the information office of the Chamber of Commerce asks 10 questions concerning the famous Rock, the old colonial houses and other points of interest, then Mrs. Helen Fitzgerald, corresponding secretary, has answered 67,010 questions since the first of the year. Many ask more than a dozen questions, but she enjoys explaining the early history of the Pilgrims.

Far more visitors have come to Plymouth this year than in 1933, as indicated in the increase of attendance at Pilgrim Hall, the museum of colonial times. According to Mr. Henry W. Royal, the curator, the gain is approximately 15 per cent over last year.

## Brann Offers Potatoes For Relief Purchase

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Governor Brann of Maine, visiting Washington yesterday, took steps to turn over to the Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation 7000 cars of Maine potatoes for relief purposes. He conferred during the day with both President Roosevelt and Relief Administrator Hopkins.

Mr. Hopkins, on his part, declined to make a statement as to whether or not he approved the purchase, other than to say he would be forced to await recommendation from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Governor Brann also conferred with Chairman Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation before returning to Maine.

## Tramway Is Favored In Franconia Notch

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

FRANCONIA N. H.—An aerial tramway in Franconia Notch seems possible as result of a vote of the North Country Development Association at its annual session at Pecketts Coopermine camp.

The 75 men in attendance favored the report of Gov. John G. Winant's special committee that support and action on a tramway to the summit of Cannon Mountain be brought before this winter's session of the Legislature. Tramway builders estimate cost of the proposed cable to be $152,000. Authorities state the scenic values of Franconia Notch would be unimpaired.

## Women Library Trustees Needed, Authority Says

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 9 (AP)—Election of women as trustees of public libraries was urged by Mr. Charles R. Green, head of Jones Library here, in addressing leaders of women's clubs from all parts of Massachusetts, attending a club institute held at the library.

Mr. Green urged the women present to assist in the election as library trustees of men and women who have real business and executive ability, in order that libraries might give the greatest possible service in the educational development of their communities.

## Drunken Drivers Warned

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 9—Mr. P. A. L. Smith, Goochland County, Va., attorney, has served notice he will not ask suspension of jail sentences imposed on drunken drivers. His action was linked with a resolution adopted by the county board of supervisors, urging Trial Justice Charles M. Johnson not to suspend jail sentences of any persons convicted of driving automobiles while drunk.

# Dickens Keeps Niche in Boston With Call for Noted Characters

Who said Dickens employed too many characters in his novels? Certainly not the members of the Boston branch of the Dickens Fellowship, who met last night in the Parish House of the Arlington Street Church, to open the season with readings from "Bleak House," done by Mrs. Maude McGarry Tibbetts.

Boylston Street with its blazing shop windows faded from thought. The Public Garden seemed a world away. Even the Parker House room with its relics of the author's Boston days became a thing remote.

Dusk filled the corridors of Chesney Wold. And through the patter of raindrops, and the musical ticktock of the tall French clock, echoed the ghost walk on the ancient terrace of Sir Leicester Dedlock, than whom "no mightier baronet."

Mrs. Rouncewell was there with Rosa. Mr. Guppy, "greedily curious," had been obliged to drive away, but not for long, bless you, not for long. You can't keep the "young man of the name of Guppy" out of the story long. Back he came to make a proposal to Esther Summerson; to draw his villainous net of personal ambition over my Lady Dedlock and compete with the scheming Tulkinghorn. Hortense came too, and Mr. Bucket.

The Dickensians wanted more. "Where," said one member to another, "is Mrs. Jellyby, with her voluminous correspondence on cultivating coffee and about the natives of that mysterious African region—Borrioboola-Gha. Where are the wretched, little Pardiggle 'Infant Bonds of Joy'; and the elegant Mr. Turveydrop, whose correct deportment made the Prince Regent say, 'Why don't I know him?'" No superfluous characters here.

Pulitzer novels may come and go, and be out of print tomorrow. Their author's names may lead the publisher's list for a moment, then lose themselves in the dust heap of a second-hand furniture store. But Dickens and his vast crowd of story-book people are very much alive.

Mr. Edward F. Payne, president of the Boston branch, was chairman, Mrs. Harry Lee Bagley arranged the program; and Mr. Frank W. C. Hersey, having just returned from an interesting visit to a number of European countries, brought the latest news of Dickensians in London and told of shots which Hollywood motion picture manufacturers have been making during the last summer, in England, of scenes used by Dickens; for films of his books now in preparation.

## Landing Field on Cape Awaits Federal Aid

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CARVER, Mass., Oct. 9—Fog-bound planes will have an emergency landing field near Fearings Pond in Myles Standish Forest if surveys made by Mr. C. L. Cherry, state forest supervisor, receive federal support. The plan already has the approval of Maj. Clarence Hodge, state aviation inspector.

The field, which would be built by CCC workers already in the state forest, is deemed necessary because there are no emergency landing places between Boston and Hyannis. Surveys and data are in hands of Mr. Samuel York, of the Massachusetts Department of Conservation, who will submit the project for federal approval.

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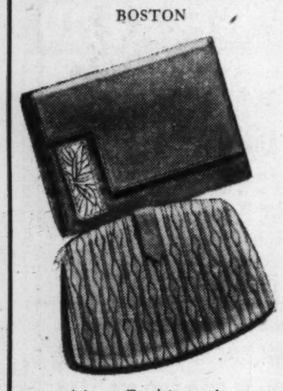

New Fashions in Daytime and Afternoon

Handbags

5.00 7.50

More formal bags for more formal costumes—beautifully illustrated by these two arrivals at Chandler's. Even the calf envelope, rather tailored in outline, is ornamented by a cut prystal ornament resembling rose quartz. The tuckings in the afternoon bag of finest French suede are a subtle indication of Paris!

A Faint Echo of Clattering Hoofs

THERE is no field where science has made more spectacular progress during this bank's span of life than in communications.

In 1784, a letter mailed in Boston would be delivered by a weary post rider in New York four days later. To be sure, Boston's Benjamin Franklin had drawn electricity down his kite string thirty-two years earlier. Yet it was not until 1835 that another native of Boston, Samuel Finley Breese Morse, had harnessed this magical force to a telegraph line.

Today the network of communications used by this bank is world-wide. In less time than it would take the post rider of 1784 to saddle his horse we talk with London or Paris on the telephone. A foreign exchange message flashes across the ocean and the answer is back in three minutes. Through our own telephone switchboard, one of the largest in New England, thousands of business conversations flow every day.

A few seconds today may spell the difference between profit and loss in an international transaction. To keep constant contact with the rapidly fluctuating markets of the world this bank maintains a communications system that is unexcelled.

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON

150th Anniversary

1784 ★ 1934

*You are cordially invited to visit our 150th Anniversary Exhibition at our Head Office, 67 Milk Street.*

*Here, in rooms designed and furnished in the manner of 1784, are portraits, documents, autographs, furniture and silver, identified with men who established the bank and, for the most part, loaned for this exhibition by their present-day descendants.*



DISCOVERY

PAINES

—just a few of many appealing new arrivals that shoppers with an exploring bent can discover on a cruise around Paine's.

Card Tables

Painted white with permatex tops of orange or lemon yellow. $4.50. Also many styles of Lego-matic tables. "One leg opens all." $7.50.

Small Persian Rugs

Just right for placing between a door and larger rug. Sizes average 24 by 34 inches. They are gems—every one. And "very special" at $8.75.

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Truckloads of small maple utilities such as magazine racks, end tables, candle stands, sewing bowls, blacksmith boxes. Ideal for gifts and in variety to make choosing easy. Prices easy, too.

Modern Lamps

Some with brown wood bases combined with glass tubing. Shades of claire de lune treated to match. Modern-classic lamps. Many new ideas in bridge, floor and table types—finely styled—one-of-a-kind.

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# Alexander Ruled His Country as Absolute Dictator

## Wide Unrest Among His People Led Monarch to Suppress All Opposition With Firm Control

### Recently His Power Has Seemed Complete and Alexander Felt That He Had Helped the Nation —His Power Extended Into Village Control

By R. H. Markham

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BELGRADE—King Alexander's dictatorship had become stronger, to all appearances, than when he inaugurated it in January, 1929. When he issued his famous proclamation abolishing Parliament and placing a general at the head of an absolutist Cabinet, composed of his personal representatives, responsible to him alone, many people predicted that the venture would hardly last the year out.

But at the moment of his assassination few objective observers would deny that he had better control over the Yugoslav State machine than at any time since he began to reign, 15 years ago.

In January of this year King Alexander dismissed one Prime Minister and appointed another in his stead with no friction or turmoil.

A completely subjugated press obeyed the direction of the King, never printing a sentence of which he did not approve, nor publishing an editorial that had not been sanctioned by his agents.

No political meetings of any sort were held except those of his party, to which the masses were brought by all the transportation facilities at the disposition of the State.

Undesirable foreign books and papers were stopped at every border. Every religious organization, except the Roman Catholic Church, was controlled by the King's representatives. The universities had been deprived of their autonomy. Sport was directed by a special minister in his cabinet. He appointed or controlled the election of every member of the Senate. No deputy would enter Parliament without his consent and approval. Every city and village mayor was selected according to the wishes of his agents.

The police, the army, and the state finances were all in his hands. One man sat at the steering wheel of the vast and intricate Yugoslav state machine controlling every movement. And to all outward appearances the system worked.

Two years ago there were many anti-régime student riots; these had ceased. Two years ago certain Serbian peasant leaders were holding clandestine meetings, but that activity had practically ceased. There was an uprising in the mountains of Lika, but now Lika and all other mountain areas are quiet.

Of course, the financial difficulties in Yugoslavia are very serious. Yet the question of the settling of peasant debts had been solved with less strife and confusion than in any Balkan state. The budget had been more nearly balanced than in most lands, all officials had been promptly paid and salaries not much reduced. The question of the paying of foreign debts had been arranged without long discussions and without repeated appeals to international bodies. The foreign trade balance was active. Some new schools had been built; many new roads had been constructed, the railroad system had been improved and is now second to none in the Balkans.

And during the last five years hardly five days had been lost in cabinet crises. There had been comparatively little talk and a good deal of work.

Upper Left and Upper Right: Central Press. Lower Left: © Publishers Photo Service

**Scenes in Yugoslavia**

**Upper Left—Women in National Costumes of Split. Upper Center—Market Place in Zagreb. Upper Right—Peasant in Native Dress. Lower Left—View of Dubrovnik. Lower Right—Gateway to King's Palace at Belgrade.**

## Lindbergh Certain Hauptmann Voice Is Ransom Taker's

### Identifies It as That of Man He Heard Accost 'Jafsie' in Cemetery

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—Bruno Richard Hauptmann's shouted replies of "Hey, doctor" to questions of Mr. Samuel J. Foley, district attorney, brought about Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's identification of the prisoner's voice as that of the man to whom Dr. John F. Condon paid the $50,000 Lindbergh ransom.

Mr. Foley disclosed today that the identification of the voice, announced last night in Trenton, N. J., by Col. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, head of the New Jersey state police, was made when Colonel Lindbergh, disguised in cap and spectacles, viewed Hauptmann from a line of officials in the District Attorney's office a week after the German carpenter's arrest.

"I had Hauptmann walk up and down and I spoke to him at varying distances so that he would have to use loud tones," Mr. Foley said today.

"I asked him questions and instructed him to say 'Hey, doctor.'"

As Mr. Foley retold the incident, he said "doctor" with a German accent.

"I am still of the opinion that Hauptmann did not know the Colonel was there," Mr. Foley said.

The Bronx prosecutor declined to disclose what Colonel Lindbergh told him after the identification. Mr. Foley indicated efforts were made to reproduce as nearly as possible in the office the conditions under which Colonel Lindbergh first heard the voice outside St. Raymond Cemetery, the Bronx, the night of April 2, 1932, immediately prior to the payment of the ransom money.

Colonel Lindbergh, he said, listened to the repetition of the words at distances varying from five to forty feet, and in this way was able to note all the modulations of the suspect's voice in pronouncing the two words.

## Alabama Windows Alight From Tennessee Valley

WILSON DAM, Ala., Oct. 9 (AP)—Electric lights glowed in rural neighborhoods and in villages in Lauderdale County for the first time Oct 7. Power from the Wilson Dam hydroelectric plant was turned into a 70-mile electrification line by Mr. Fred J. Freestone, trustee of the New York State Power Authority, who threw the switch at a sub-station.

In the area served by the transmission lines, are 300 farms, together with 100 residences in villages and small communities, that have indicated that they will buy power.


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Rates as low as $7 up at Chalfonte and $8 up at Haddon Hall, single, American Plan . . . European Plan also. Special weekly rates.
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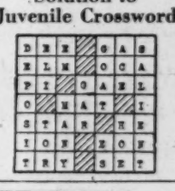
## Solution to Juvenile Crossword



## Richberg Builds Price Yardstick

## Control Depends on Competition

## Soundness of Dollar Defended

*The Washington Day with The Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—Attention in the capital today centered on Mr. Donald R. Richberg's speech at Chicago this afternoon which was immediately accepted as the most important evidence to date of the Administration's apparent desire to reassure business.

President Roosevelt continued his consultations preparatory to the industrial truce proposed in his last fireside speech, while Mr. Richberg's speech now furnishes an absolute formula — obviously part of the President's general plan—to govern NRA's future price-fixing policy.

* * *

**Price-Fixing:** General turmoil over the price-fixing question which has prevailed during the past week is expected to be allayed by Mr. Richberg's meticulous explanation of his own opinion, which undoubtedly have the President's indorsement and with equal certainty will provide the yardstick according to which existing price-fixing provisions will be scrapped or retained.

Business is expected to be particularly reassured by his declaration that it deserves some consideration and much protection for its markets in return for the sacrifices it makes in terms of higher wages and shorter hours. Under this general topic he indicated plainly that price-fixing will be retained in the natural resource industries—coal, lumber, oil and metals—and wherever else its retention is in the interest of fair competition rather than an agent of monopoly.

In theory he retains his aversion to the practice. And the implication is seen here that efforts will continue to be made to whittle away gradually at the price-control structure erected under the General Johnson régime. At the same time business is told that where price-control is at the same time desired, desiraole and in the public interest, it will not be disturbed.

He sets forth the theory that most of the suspicion and hostility to price-fixing will be dispelled as soon as a clear line can be drawn between that type which is in the interest of fair and free competition and that which restricts fair competition.

This is obviously intended to reassure big business. At the same time the much-discussed "little fellow" is provided with the assurance that Mr. Richberg—which in this case means the Administration—is firmly opposed to any use of the cartel methods of production control. For both big and littles is intended the assurance that "any form of socialistic state control of industry" is strongly distasteful. Incidentally, Mr. Richberg strenuously denies any radical or even socialistic tendencies on his own part, insisting that his only desire is to maintain existing American economic systems tempered by a social conscience.

* * *

**Dollar and Budget:** Mr. Richberg struck hardest—far harder than did Mr. Roosevelt himself in his last speech—at those who criticize the Administration for failing to balance the budget and stabilize the dollar. If industry needs to be reassured on these two subjects he did his best to show that Administration policy is the soundest and most reassuring which could possibly be adopted.

To those clamoring for currency stabilization he retorted that the present dollar is far sounder and safer for business than "A fixed but cruelly deflationary dollar, or a depreciated and widly inflationary one." Our present currency system, he declares to be exceptionally sound in terms of stable purchasing power.

To those demanding a balanced budget and pointing to Democratic platform promises of economy with derision, Mr. Richberg takes sharp issue. He conceded there have undoubtedly been many abuses in the dispersal of relief funds and many absurdities in last winter's Civil Works Administration experiment. But he stands on the absolute necessity of meeting distress as an adjunct to recovery.

This, he explains, developed after the Democratic Party's program had been drawn. He wants economy as does everyone else. He would like to see the budget balanced. But gives the Democrats the campaign argument that the impossibility of achieving this desired end developed after the party had committed itself.

The capital read these points and weighed them with the greatest of interest. Whether right or wrong, it was felt that Mr. Richberg had put the Administration case in the clearest and strongest form it has yet achieved. He emerges not only as the Administrator's No. 1 apologist, but also the most concise and apt exponent of New-Deal objectives.

* * *

**Cooling Hot Oil:** Theories on price-fixing and production control are debated in Washington, Chicago and wherever business men meet; but the actual practice is being hammered out in dozens of entirely untheoretical spots, as steps are taken to enforce such control as seems enforceable.

Thus, for the fourth time in a few days, the Petroleum Administration Board prevented an oil-ship, the Tanker S. S. Phoenix, from unloading its cargo of 76,663 barrels of gasoline in Bayonne, N. J. under the belief that it was "hot." The restraining order, issued by United States District Judge Philip Forman, was served on the captain of the tanker when the vessel docked. The oil business is beginning to learn. officials in the Petroleum Administration Board say, that there are teeth behind the law.

* * *

**Mail Costs:** Typical of the evidence presented before the Post Office Department's investigation of ocean mail carrying charges was that of the $5,521,257 contract given the Colombian Steamship Company for service to South and Central American ports when "a great many faster ships were available."

Mr. George F. Smith, postoffice inspector, gave this testimony in hearings the purpose of which is to eliminate $10,000,000 from the Government's annual $32,000,000 ocean and foreign mail contracts bill. The Colombian contract has been valid since mid-April, 1930; $1,793,179 has been paid on it, and a balance of $3,728,078 remains.

* * *

**Smoothing the World's Airways:** After many welcomes—and lengthy expressions of pleasure at being welcomed—to the United States, the delegates from 34 nations to the Congress of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale, assembled here, got down to the serious business of devising methods for facilitating air travel.

Of particular interest to European aviators constantly hampered by annoying difficulties in crossing numerous national boundaries, primary attention is being given to the possibility of inducing governments to remove many of the obstacles which they now put in the path of the air traveler.

The Roumanian delegation proposes efforts to secure permission for travelling aviators to carry radio telephone sets, now forbidden. Yugoslavia proposes a resolution favoring permission for civil aviators to carry photographic equipment. The secretariat of the federation submits sample documents which could be issued to the air traveler by his home air club or association which would serve him in lieu of passports, visas and all the ordinary incumbrances of foreign travel.

Other subjects for discussion include fixed national colorings for planes in international competitions, changes in rules governing air records, and the official confirmation of new records established during the past year.

The federation's gold medal for this year goes to Mr. Wiley Post for his solo flight around the world. To Marshal Italo Balbo goes the second highest award, the Count de la Vaulx medal in gold. The same medal in silver is awarded to the two French aviators, Lieut. Paul Rossi and Lieut. Maurice Codos, for their long distance flight from the United States to Iraq in Syria, to Lieutenant Commander T. G. W. Settle and Maj. Chester Fordney for their stratosphere balloon ascension, and to Pilot Francesco Angello of Italy for his now air-speed record of 423.822 miles per hour.

* * *

**Crimeless Homes:** If the nation's home owners will take advantage of the federal housing program to improve their dwellings, there will be a "measurable decrease" in crime, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt predicted as she helped open the District of Columbia better housing drive.

Observing a direct tie-up between comforts available in the home and the crime situation, the President's wife declared, "It is much easier to keep the young people at home and engaged in worth-while recreation and study if the home is attractive and comfortable."

## Telephone Monopoly Charged by Marshall: Inquiry Requested

The fight against an alleged illegal monopoly by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company continues under direction of an ardent campaigner for lower utility rates, namely, Mr. Wycliffe C. Marshall, Boston attorney.

He asked Attorney-General Joseph B. Warner today to investigate the affairs of the company.

Accompanying Mr. Marshall's request was a list of 98 exhibits given in the recent telephone rates case which he claimed were sufficient to show that the company was directing, expanding and operating an illegal monopoly, preventing charges for service from being reduced. Official inertia, he declared, has existed almost to the point of protecting telephone operations from any kind of governmental interference.

Mr. Marshall also asked the Department of Public Utilities to review its last decision whereby it declined to reduce telephone rates. A hearing will be held soon on these requests.

## *Attempt to Bribe Cost Twice the Offense Fine*

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 9 (AP)—Mr. Angelo Elia of Malden was fined $50 in District Court here yesterday after being found guilty on a charge of attempting to bribe a policeman. He was also fined $25 for driving without a license.

Mr. Elia was arrested by State Trooper Oliver Nichols, who testified that Mr. Elia offered him $5 to release him. Trooper Nichols accepted the bill and then immediately informed Mr. Elia that he was under arrest on a charge of bribery. In court officers presented records to show that Mr. Elia has been arrested numerous times on auto law violation charges since 1924.

## *Two Maine Dog Teams Ready for Mail Routes*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OQUOSSOC, Maine, Oct. 9—The only two mail dog teams in New England will carry mail in the region of Kennebago Lake again this winter, according to contracts which will go into effect in November. The mail will be carried in packs until the coming of snow.

Mr. Fred Fowler of Oquossoc has a contract to carry mail from Oquossoc to Grants, a distance of 11 miles with service two or three times a week. The second dog team will carry the mails from Bemis to Upper Dam, under direction of Mr. William Myers of Grants. Both routes are supervised by the railway mail service.

## Burlingham Heads Alumni of Harvard

Mr. Charles C. Burlingham, New York lawyer, was last night elected president of the Harvard Alumni Association for the current year, to succeed Mr. Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy and treasurer of Harvard College. Mr. Burlingham is a former president of the New York Board of Education, of the Welfare Council, and of the Bar Association of New York.

Selected as vice-presidents were Prof. Edward K. Rand '94 of Cambridge and Mr. W. Tudor Gardiner '14 of Gardiner, Maine, Mr. Henry C. Clark '11 of Prides Crossing, Mass., was reëlected to the offices of general secretary and treasurer. The Harvard Alumni Association comprises approximately 65,000 graduates of the university.

## Gibson Charge Dismissed

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C., Oct. 9 (AP)—A charge of sedition brought against Mr. Roland Gibson, a conciliator of the Textile Labor Relations Board, was dismissed today by United States Commissioner W. J. Mode after a hearing.


Home PLUS Hotel
Now available—a few two room suites with the charm and comfort of a private home. Large rooms, beautifully furnished, excellently ventilated. The service of our staff is "personal" and complete, the atmosphere quiet and friendly. $90 and $100.
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Apply on just one spot and kill all the fleas on the dog. Safe—Sure. ONE-SPOT does not repel fleas, it kills them. 1 oz. 25c. 3 oz. 50c. at all dealers or
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ADVANCE FREEZE-UP WARNING
Based on a twenty-year average, freezing weather is due in Boston October 19th.
If you have already put coal in the cellar, broken out the blankets, and have Eveready Prestone in your car, freezing weather won't bother you.
But do it now! Frozen radiators and cracked water-jackets shouldn't be trifled with. One shot of Eveready Prestone protects your car from both freeze-up and rust straight thru to next spring. It's absolutely safe . . . won't boil off, won't damage the finish, won't smell. Don't get it confused with alcohol or glycerine.
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BOSTON AND MAINE

# Menace of Fascist Oppression Outlined to American Unions By British Trades Spokesman

## San Francisco Delegates Pledge Full Support to Crusade for 30-Hour Week—Appeal Ready for Both Government and Industry

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9 (AP).—Fascism was described as the "greatest menace" labor ever has faced, in an address today by Mr. Walter M. Citrine, secretary of the British Trades Union Congress.

He appealed to the American Federation of Labor convention to aid the International Federation of Trade Unions in its fight against Fascism.

"The greatest danger to democratic institutions today comes from Fascism," Mr. Citrine said, "whose record everywhere is one of repression, brutality and terrorism. Personal liberty has been destroyed in Italy and Germany, trade unionism has been crushed and the status of the citizen has been reduced to that of the serf."

**Dictatorships Opposed**

"Trade unionism," he continued, "has started its combat against the growth of Fascism by opposing dictatorships of all kinds. The economic, social and moral consequences of Fascism must be ruthlessly exposed in order that the people of the United States and other freedom-loving nations should fully appreciate what is happening to their fellow human beings in those countries where dictatorships prevail. . . .

"I appeal to the American Federation of Labor and through you to the people of the United States to render all possible financial and material support to the International Federation of Trade Unions in its fight against Fascism and to secure that free institutions will be restored to the peoples of the world."

**Pledged to Shorter Week**

The American Federation of Labor yesterday pledged all its power to establish the five-day, 30-hour week in the hope of ending unemployment.

Amid tumultuous cheers and without a dissenting vote the federation convention approved a resolution binding the powerful labor organization to spare no effort in obtaining legislation for the shorter work period with no reductions in wages.

"Nothing shall stop us short of realization of our purpose," said Mr. William Green, federation president, as the action was taken.

The problem of shortening the working week was described by Mr. E. J. Gainor of Washington, chairman of the committee presenting the resolution, as "one which must be answered and answered promptly."

**Gorman's Statement**

Arriving to address the convention, Mr. Francis J. Gorman, a leader of the recent textile strike, issued a statement saying organized labor was going to "take the textile industry off a peonage basis."

"Ending our strike, in which a half-million men and women stopped work, workers went back into the mills on the heels of the most amazing victory ever won by an American labor union," Mr. Gorman said.

"Under the report of the Winant board, approved by the President, governmental machinery is at work in a concentration upon the textile industry that sets a new high mark for governmental operations of this kind. For the first time in all history, the financial condition of the industry is coming under governmental scrutiny at the hands of the Federal Trade Commission. . . .

"The textile industry is most certainly facing a new day and a higher level."

**Discretionary Authority Given**

The 30-hour week commitment put the matter into the hands of the federation's executive committee and gave that body discretionary authority in carrying out the desires of the organization.

Speaking in support of the shorter work move, Mr. Green termed it "the only constructive remedy to relieve unemployment." He previously had reported there were 10,000,000 jobless persons in America.

"We will not beseech the Government alone," Mr. Green said. "We must meet with both private industry and the Government.

"We issue a challenge to government and industry together, and nothing shall stop us short of realization of our purpose."

Mr. Green was given an ovation by the delegates as he finished speaking and called for the vote on the resolution.

The federation adopted a similar 30-hour week resolution at its 1932 convention in Cincinnati, but officials said today that action was taken without any particular hope of quick realization.

**Sea Safety Treaty Criticized**

A resolution opposing the pending treaty on safety of life at sea was adopted by the federation after Mr. Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union, had declared "the treaty will destroy safety legislation adopted by the United States for 100 years."

"There is no excuse for such a thing as the Morro Castle case—it could not have occurred if the ship had been properly manned," he said.

A group of resolutions seeking clear-cut legislation to outlaw company unions and to prevent employers from interfering with workers' freedom to organize in unions of their own making, was voted in a block.

## Kress Paintings Loaned

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 9—The Samuel H. Kress collection of 52 Italian paintings has been loaned to Women's College of Alabama for a three-week exhibition beginning Oct. 21, Mrs. W. W. Rivers, head of the art department of the college, has announced. The exhibition will run concurrently with a notable exhibition of 18th and 19th century art at the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts.

# U. S. to Throw Weight Behind Smaller Navies

(Continued from Page 1)

don treaties," both of which pledged the nations to cut their naval establishments below the levels fixed in 1922 and 1930.

**Japan Backs Limitations**

Washington heard with great interest the statements made in New York yesterday by Rear Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, delegate to the preliminary conversations which are to open in London later this month. The Japanese delegate sails for Britain tomorrow, as do the American delegates, Mr. Norman H. Davis, Ambassador-at-Large, and Admiral William H. Standley, Chief of Naval Operations.

For the Japanese delegate, also, committed his Government to a big cut in navies—only he wished the cut to come in heavy battleships and aircraft carriers, the craft which have been declared indispensable to an American fleet. The Japanese proposals would also give Japan virtual parity with Britain and America, for the cuts would come almost entirely in the two bigger navies.

**Differences in Positions**

It is difficult for experienced observers here to see in what categories President Roosevelt believes further naval reductions can be made if not in the battleship category. At the same time, unless there is a revolution in American naval policy, they cannot see the Navy Department giving up battleships.

From the American viewpoint, modest reductions might be made perhaps in cruisers and destroyers, while the United States at one time was almost ready to abandon submarines. But neither Great Britain nor Japan are prepared to cut cruisers appreciably—certainly not Great Britain, where the Admiralty is hinting at a return to the old Geneva demand for 70 cruisers instead of the 50 allowed in the London treaty.

In this connection, Washington has noted without alarm, that several news stories from London have spoken of Anglo-Japanese accord at the coming naval talks. Upon analysis, all these accounts have admitted that as far as parit yand ratios go, Britain stands shoulder to shoulder with the United States instead of with Japan.

The chief point of naval unanimity between London and Tokyo is over battleships, which both powers would like to reduce or scrap. Yet this unity of policy has prevailed for many years, was a fact at the London naval conference, and never caused a moment's disturbance to any American delegate nor aroused rumors of Anglo-Japanese accord. Until the observers can produce more convincing evidences of harmony between British and Japanese naval authorities, the authorities here minimize the reports.

**Onus Put on Battleships**

Japan's proposal, through Admiral Yamamoto, to scrap or drastically reduce battleships, does however, place a further onus on the United States' old defense of these mammoths of the sea. They are declared to be essentially offensive rather than defensive weapons, permitting as they do operations in distant waters. Coupled with big aircraft carriers, they are the ships by which American or Japanese navies could cross the Pacific.

Students of disarmament here, therefore, are asking whether the continuance of battleships—with perhaps the necessity of building new ones at tremendous expense would not offer more danger to continental United States than it would afford protection.

With the Philippines on the road to independence, these students feel the American navy should concentrate on defensive tactics in a great arc bounded by Alaska, Hawaii, and the Panama Canal. Atlantic operations would be similar.

**Unlimited Naval Bases**

In this area, the United States can have unlimited naval bases—and this further reduces the need for battleships since the chief argument for the 35,000-ton craft as well as for the 10,000-ton cruiser having been that they were necessary to replace naval bases which the United States did not possess in distant waters.

However, if the American navy concentrated on defense off Alaskan, Hawaiian and Canal Zone bases, it might be possible to work out a battleship-scrapping program akin to 1922's striking gesture, which ended a naval race and stabilized political conditions in the Pacific.

In any event, battleships seem to be on "the spot" and it is around their continuance that forthcoming discussions will pivot.

## The Kayak Wanders Far From Its Habitat

**Some Eskimo Craft in California Waters** THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**Two Members of Fullerton Kayak Club Shooting the Surf.**

## Workers Return at Lees Mill

BRIDGEPORT, Penna., Oct. 9 (AP).—More than 1300 workers returned to the James Lee & Sons textile plant yesterday, ending a month-long strike during which a police and picket skirmish resulted in one fatality. The strike was prolonged after the nation-wide textile walkout ended because workers charged discrimination in rehiring workers.

## California Takes Liking to Kayaks

FULLERTON, Calif.—Young California has brought from the frigid arctic its newest thrill, which it has found in the kayak, the Eskimos' means of water transportation.

But in some regards young California has out-Eskimoed the Eskimo, according to Mr. Rollin A. Marsden, junior college shop instructor here. Mr. Marsden is responsible for the organization of the Fullerton Kayak Club, now boasting 27 boys, each of whom has built his own kayak. He expects the club to reach a membership of 50 during the new school year.

Mr. Marsden was able to obtain a native kayak for a pattern when he began the work here a year ago. He claims this to be the only attempt made to model the native craft exactly.

# Fraud Charged in Sale of Land To New York in Walker Régime

## Bergen Beach Award of 1926 Attacked in Suit Filed by McGoldrick as Step to Reopen and Void Case; Most of Property Claimed Submerged

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—The Bergen Beach land award during the James J. Walker-Tammany mayoralty in 1926, when Mr. Warren Leslie, a friend of Mayor Walker, was paid $2,569,909 for 78 acres of property, 52 acres of which are alleged to be under water, is again before the court, following a move by Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick to reopen the case and set aside the award on the ground that it was obtained through "fraud and collusion."

Justice Edward J. Byrne, who heard arguments for and against the reopening in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday, reserved decision on the application and asked counsel for both sides to submit briefs by Oct. 22.

The award was made by Supreme Court Justice A. Dunne to Mr. Leslie, assignee of the Lucmay Realty Company, for land acquired at Bergen Beach on Jamaica Bay. According to Mr. Paul Windels, corporation counsel, the realty company bought the land for $325,000 10 months before it sold the property to New York City for nearly eight times that sum.

The affidavit supporting the application charges that Mr. Walker, Mr. Arthur J. W. Hilly, then corporation counsel, and Mr. Leslie were all involved in "fraud and collusion" connected with the award. Mr. Charles J. Nehrbas, one-time assistant corporation counsel, was also mentioned as taking part in the scheme.

Charging the corporation counsel in 1926 with failure to present to court "vital and important facts within his knowledge," relating to the proposed award, Mr. McGoldrick's affidavit continues:

"The failure and neglect of the corporation counsel properly to protect the interests of the city in this proceeding was due to a concerted plan or scheme to secure for Lucmay Realty Company or Warren Leslie, its assignee, an excessive, unjust, unwarranted and unconscionable award in this proceeding.

"The award itself is so grossly excessive and unwarranted as to make it unconscionable and a gross injustice to the city of New York and its taxpayers."

Mr. Daniel F. Kenefick of Buffalo, one-time Supreme Court justice, appeared as counsel for Mr. Leslie and entered a general denial of the charges.

Mr. Walker, informed in London of the charges contained in the application, was reported by the Associated Press as saying that they were without "a scintilla of truth" and were "utterly silly."

## Stamp Collectors Eager For Smoky Mountain Issue

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 9—Collectors from 27 states and two foreign countries have put in bids for stamps from the first issue dedicated to the Great Smoky Mountain Park, in North Carolina and Tennessee, due to go on sale yesterday.

Numerous requests have been forwarded to Gatlinburg, Tenn., from whose post office the first of these stamps will be mailed out. A party of interested North Carolinians has gone to this Tennessee mountain town to get stamps in person.

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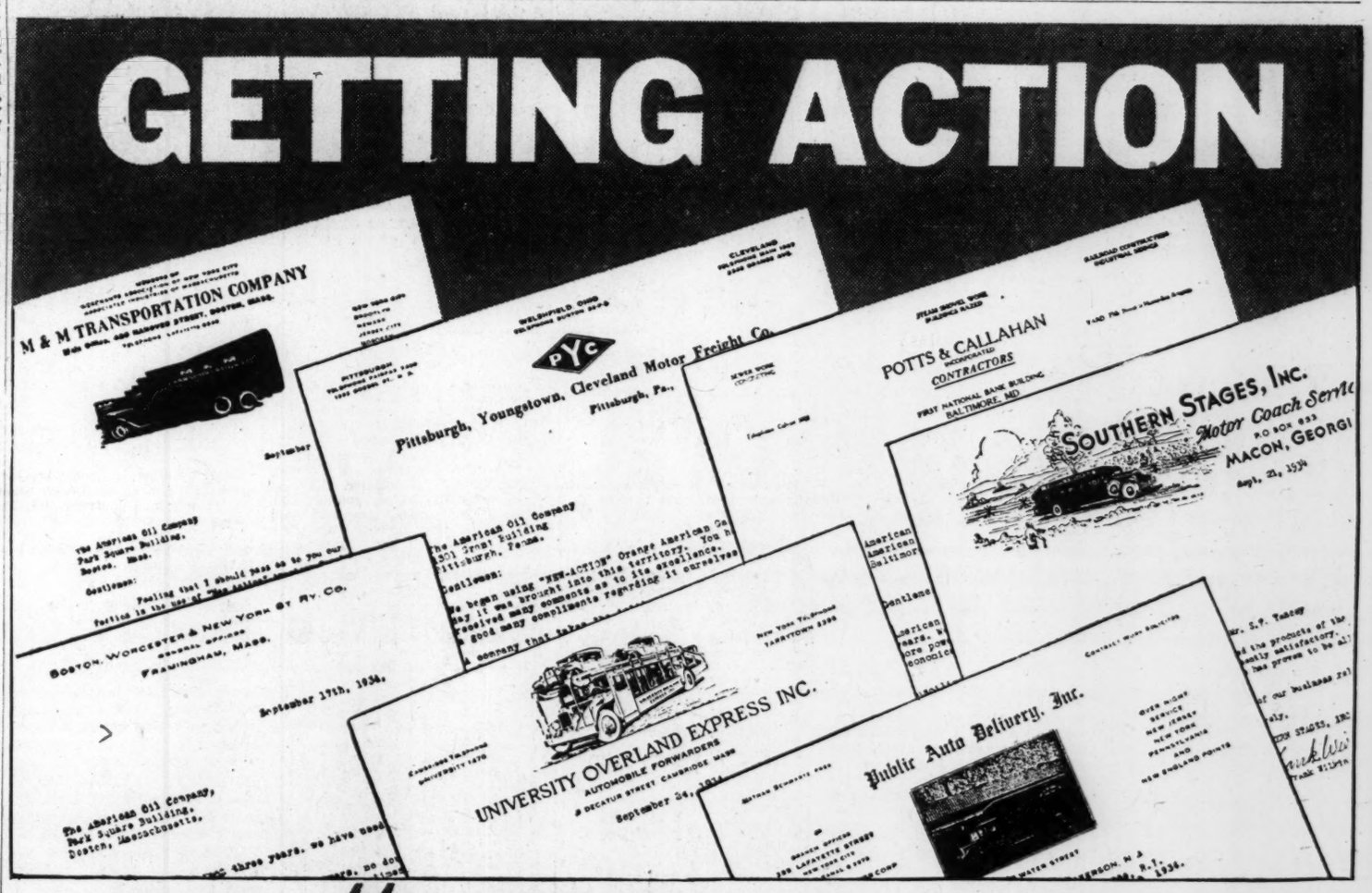


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# Soviet Grain Crop Adequate To Feed Nation and Add To Reserves, New Survey Shows

## 'Spotty' Harvests in Ukraina Reported by Monitor Correspondent, but State Collectors Insist on Full Quota From Every Farmer

By Demaree Bess

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DNEPROPETROVSK, Ukraine—The Russian grain harvest this year is estimated by foreign agricultural experts at about 70,000,000 metric tons, or approximately the same as last year's. This is what the Russians call a "middle crop"—enough to feed the entire population if spread among the people properly, and still allow a moderate margin for reserves and export.

But the Soviet Government does not have the same interest in providing relief for all groups and individuals alike as do the more advanced governments elsewhere. It has proved in the past its willingness to sacrifice large groups which interfere with its policies, and the Monitor correspondent discovered in a tour of the grain-growing regions of the Ukraine this autumn an ominous indifference on the part of some Communist officials to the obvious need for relief among many individual peasants and former kulaks in some districts, particularly in those near this large city of Dnepropetrovsk.

The harvest this year has been "spotty." State collectors nevertheless have insisted upon their full quotas of grain from good and bad districts alike. These quotas were fixed in advance of the harvest. Many peasants in the eastern Ukraine told this correspondent that they had no grain left after making payments in kind to the state.

While the harvest this year was average, the Government does not have such large grain reserves as the figures announced for last year's harvest would indicate. It is now generally admitted that the official announcement of a "record harvest" of 89,000,000 tons in 1933 was greatly exaggerated. The head of the statistical bureau responsible for these figures has admitted that they were mere estimates, based upon the standing crops and allowing only 10 per cent for waste in harvesting, whereas the actual waste admittedly was between 30 and 40 per cent. The Government never did announce last year's actual yield, which foreign experts estimate at about 70,000,000 tons.

The Government's nervousness regarding the possibility of war in the Far East makes it anxious to build up large grain reserves, while at the same time its need for foreign currencies encourages the export of as much grain as possible to take advantage of increased world prices. Preparations are being made to increase both exports and reserves.

In spite of the unexpectedly good harvest, both city and rural populations are therefore likely to be kept on short rations for at least another year. The rise in the price of bread this spring already has cut down consumption substantially. The bread rations for city workers and for collective farmers are likely to be maintained at their present modest level, which is adequate.

**Collectivization Succeeds**

But the outlook for individual farmers in "bad" districts such as this, and for former kulaks everywhere, is still doubtful. From observations made in the villages this autumn, the Monitor correspondent is convinced that the collectivization movement is an assured success. In the Ukraine 82 per cent of the peasants already have been gathered into collective farms, and the advantages of collective farming under the Soviets are becoming apparent to many hesitant individual peasants. With patience the Communists can attain their goal of absolute collectivization without further sacrifice of human life.

But the Communist Party, with its "planned economy," sets definite goals with small regard to the human factor. It has ordered the absolute collectivization of peasants by the end of the second Five-Year Plan, in 1937. Party representatives in every district are under strong pressure to carry out this program on schedule, and the Kremlin shows little patience with those who offer "sentimental" excuses. Prominent Communists have been dismissed this year because they were too "soft."

The Kremlin itself adopted a very severe tone this year in decrees and orders concerning state collections of grain. Several warnings were issued against any "display of liberalism" in collections. Government agents were instructed never to "accept the weather as an excuse," in making collections.

This correspondent came across an example of what actually has happened as a result of this policy in an eastern Ukrainian district where the wheat crop was fair but all other grain crops failed. The state collectors, nevertheless, insisted upon full deliveries of all grains according to "plan." Individual peasants declared they had to sell most of their wheat in order to buy rye and barley on the open market to deliver to the state for a fraction of what they paid for it. As a result, they have practically no grain left for themselves this winter.

Foreign observers who have followed the course of Soviet agriculture for many years believe that there will be little if any relief provided by the state this winter. They predict that bread will be made available at "commercial" prices for all who have the money to buy it. Collective farmers will be taken care of by the state, but individual peasants and former kulaks will be submitted to intense pressure in order to live.

This policy will serve a double purpose. Individual peasants will thus be driven more quickly into collective farms, and the state will make a profit on grain bought at "fixed" prices and sold at "commercial" prices. This is a ruthless policy, but no one has accused the Soviet Government of being "soft."

### Chinese Wash Code Fixed

The 4700 Chinese hand laundrymen in New York City have a code of their own, but come under the NRA.

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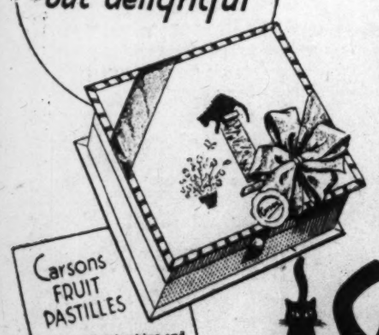

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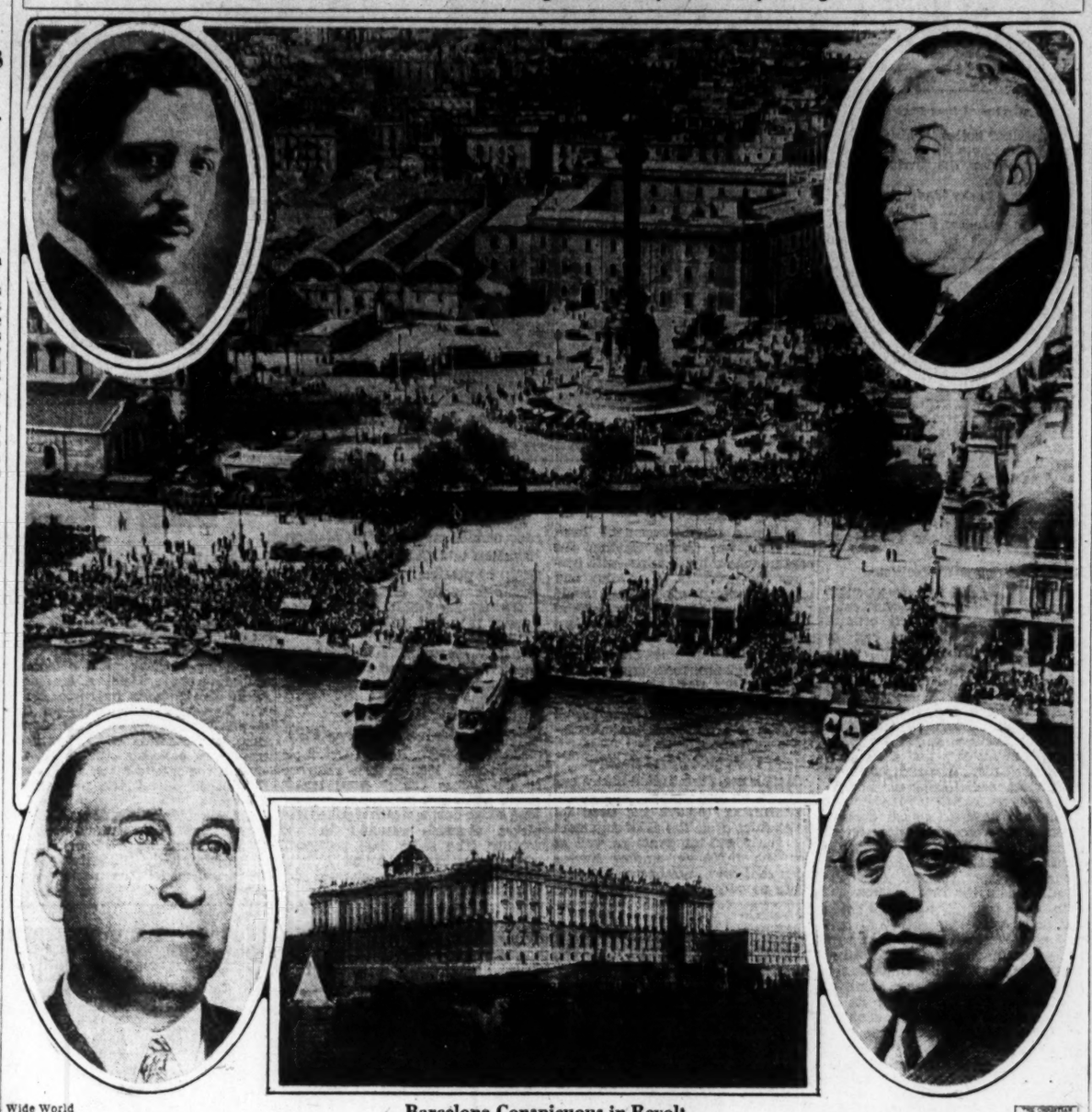
## Scenes and Notable Figures in Spanish Uprising



Wide World

**Barcelona Conspicuous in Revolt**

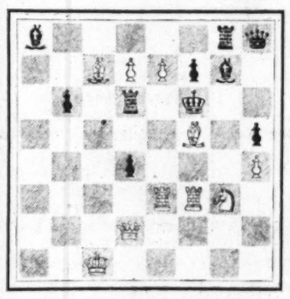
Upper, Left to Right—Luis Companys, Former President of Catalonia. Air View of Barcelona. President Alcala Zamora of Spain. Lower, Left to Right—Francisco Largo Caballero, President of the Socialist Party. Palacio Real, Madrid. Manuel Azaña, Former Spanish Premier.

# Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

**Problem No. 1659**
By E. E. Westbury

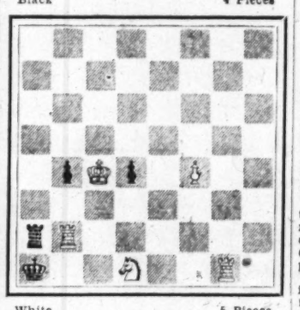
Black 10 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(First prize, The Puzzler, 1933-34)

**Problem No. 1660**
By K. A. K. Larsen

Black 4 Pieces



White 5 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Danish Chess Problem Club, 1934. Restricted to three-movers with at most 12 pieces, in which White has two rooks and a knight, with at least two model mates.)

**Solutions to Problems**

No. 1657. Kt-Kt7
No. 1658. 1. Q-Q3 threat
2. Kt-B3ch
1. ——— PxR or Kt
2. Q-Kt5ch
1. ——— P-B5
2. R-Kt8ch
1. ——— KtxKt
2. QxBch

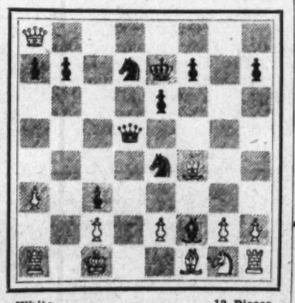
End-Game No. 220. Black wins: 1 P-KR4 (Black), PxRP; 2 QxR, P-Kt4; 3 RxPch, PxR; 4 Q-K5!, Q-B3; 5 Q-R5ch, Q-R3; 6 Q-K8ch, K-R2; 7 B-Kt8ch, K-R; 8 B-B7ch, K-R2; 9 Q-Kt8 mate!

### End-Games

This is from a game won by Schlechter from Fleissig at Vienna in 1893. Of it Napier writes, in Unit Two, "Herr Fleissig, the victim, had for the moment forgotten evidently that one of the happiest ways to be immortally wounded is to go in for looting the back row." Black wins in unexpected fashion. Within three moves White is faced with unavoidable mate.

**End-Game No. 221**

Black 11 Pieces



White 12 Pieces
Black to play and win

### Notes

An unusual solving contest took place Sept. 20 between teams from Cincinnati and Cleveland. There were 12 solvers on each team. Each solver was scored on his solutions to three problems, two two-movers and a three-mover. These same problems were given to a solver on the other team. The one scoring the most points, of the two, won one point for his team. The contest took place in the Cincinnati and Cuyahoga Chess Clubs. The final score was, Cleveland 7, Cincinnati 4, tie 1.

Rumors of a Kashdan-Marshall match for the United States championship, recently dormant, rise again, this time to the effect that play will start in January. Presumably this means that the Kashdan-Reshevsky match is off.

Local enthusiasts are reminded of the Columbus Day celebration planned by the Wells Memorial Chess Club, 985 Washington Street, Boston. At 10 a. m. Harold Morton, New England champion, will meet all comers in a simultaneous, and in the afternoon the Greater Boston championship tournament will begin.

A Russian tournament, given an international flavor through the participation of Euwe of Holland and Kmoch of Austria, has been taking place in Leningrad. The most recent standing we have, not final, gives Botwinnik first by a half point, with Euwe sixth, two points behind. Here is a well-played victory by Euwe:

**QP Game, Nimzowitsch Defense**

| Euwe White | Kan Black | Euwe White | Kan Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 19 Kt-Kt3 | QR-K |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 20 QR-K | RxR(f) |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | B-Kt5 | 21 RxR | P-Kt4 |
| 4 P-QR3(a) | BxKtch | 22 B-Kt Kt(Q2)-Kt3 | |
| 5 PxB | P-Q4(b) | 23 Kt-R5 | Q-Q3 |
| 6 P-B3 | P-QKt3(c) | 24 R-K5 | P-B4(g) |
| 7 B-Kt5 | B-Kt2 | 25 BxP | QxRP |
| 8 P-K3 | QKt-Q2 | 26 B-K | Kt-B3 |
| 9 B-Q3 | P-KR3 | 27 B-K6ch | K-R |
| 10 B-R4 | P-B4 | 28 KtxKt | RxKt |
| 11 Kt-K2 | R-QB1(d) | 29 P-Q5 | B-Q2 |
| 12 PxQP | KPxP | 30 P-R4 | Q-Q3 |
| 13 Castles | Castles | 31 Q-Q4 | R-B5 |
| 14 B-B5! | B-B3 | 32 Q-K3 | BxB(h) |
| 15 P-K4 | P-KKt4 | 33 PxB | R-B |
| 16 PxQP | KtxP | 34 P-K7 | R-K |
| 17 B-KB2 | P-B5(e) | 35 R-K6 | Resigns |
| 18 Q-Q2 | Q-B3 | | |

(a) In actual practice Black often elects to exchange this B voluntarily. Whether or not White should waste a move forcing the exchange is, to our mind, questionable, especially since the doubled pawns may prove weak.

(b) Presumably one of the objects of this is to stop P-Q5, which is hardly advisable in the light of the doubled pawns. 5 . . . P-B4 is more to our liking.

(c) If 6 . . . PxP; 7 Q-R4ch wins back the P with too strong a center. 6 . . . P-B4 is the aggressive move.

(d) The strength of White's 14 B-B5 makes this doubtful. This is the right moment for 11 . . . PxQP, and if 12 P(B3)xP, PxP; 13 BxP, P-QKt4!; 14 B-Q3, Q-R4ch with equality.

(e) Black is already in a bad way, and it is hard to see how he can defend the weakened K side.

(f) Object? 20 . . . Kt-B5 is equally unsatisfactory on account of 21 P-Q5, followed by B-Q4.

(g) 25 RxPch is threatened. If 24 . . . P-B3; 25 Q-B2.

(h) Black has no adequate answer to the threatened 33 B-Kt3!

The following game was played in a tournament at Copenhagen in August. Lundin is one of the strongest Swedish masters. N. Lie is a Dane.

**Queen's Gambit Declined**

| Lundin White | Lie Black | Lundin White | Lie Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 17 Kt-K5 | B-Kt2 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-QB3 | 18 P-B4 | Kt-B2 |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | Kt-B3 | 19 Kt-Kt6 | KR-K |
| 4 Kt-B3 | QKt-Q2 | 20 Q-Kt3 | K-R2 |
| 5 P-K3 | P-K3 | 21 P-B5! | PxP |
| 6 B-Q3 | B-Q3(a) | 22 PxP | BxPch |
| 7 P-K4 | PxKP | 23 K-R | Kt-R(c) |
| 8 KtxP | KtxKt | 24 KtxKt | KxKt |
| 9 BxKt | Kt-B3 | 25 Q-Kt6! | K-Kt |
| 10 B-B2 | Castles | 26 BxBP | K-B |
| 11 Castles | P-KR3 | 27 Q-R7 | Q-B2 |
| 12 P-QKt3 | P-QKt3 | 28 Q-R8ch | Q-Kt(d) |
| 13 B-Kt2 | Kt-R2(b) | 29 QBxPch | K-B2 |
| 14 Q-Q3 | P-KB4 | 30 R-Q7ch | B-K2 |
| 15 QR-Q | Q-B2 | 31 BxPch | Resigns |
| 16 KR-K | Kt-Kt4 | | |

(a) 6 . . . B-K2 is stronger, although apparently less aggressive. White gets the attack in this opening. The B at K2 is more effective defensively, and really has no future at Q3, as this game shows.

(b) A questionable maneuver. 13 . . . P-B4, which would be somewhat stronger were the B at K2, is about all Black can do with any prospects of counterplay.

(c) White threatens Kt-K7.

(d) If 28 . . . K-K2; 29 RxPch, QxR; 30 QxKtPch, Q-B2; 31 R-Q7 mate.

### Peruvian Cabinet Supported

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 9 (By U. P.)—President Benavides yesterday rejected the resignation of the Cabinet of Señor Alberto Rey de Castro. The Ministry offered its collective resignation following the failure of Congress to pass a vote of confidence, due to lack of a quorum. President Benavides stated that the Cabinet enjoyed his confidence.

# Spanish Police Use Radios For Curbing Revolt

## Madrid Has Its Own Wavelength and Uses It to Catch Plotters

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MADRID—Radio equipment has added greatly to the efficiency of the Spanish police in the insurrection. Despite the strain on its members, which has never been greater than at the present critical period, up-to-date appliances have, during the last 18 months, made it into a far more powerful body than it was when dealing with previous serious outbreaks.

Special agents known as radio telegraphists now direct in Madrid a series of receiving apparatuses. The system functions day and night, controlling receptions and picking out secret transmissions locally and throughout the country. When a secret transmitter is detected, its position is rapidly located by means of the radiogonometer. About a year ago, five clandestine stations were discovered in Saragossa during an anarchist outbreak.

Direct communication is kept up by the Madrid central service with 25 automobiles equipped with receiving sets on a wavelength exclusive to the police. By this means Madrid can be blockaded by radio police surrounding it in three concentric circles of 20, 40 and 60 kilometers respectively. It is claimed that no "wanted" person moving on the surface can succeed in escaping the capital.

Mobile radio stations also function in the provinces. There are cars with transmitters and receiving sets for the purpose of giving and receiving orders while on the move. Also 12 motor cyclists belonging to the shock police corps are provided with radio receiving apparatus.

The shock police, now bearing the brunt of the duties of a vigilance never before equaled in Spain, has become an extraordinarily mobile force. Its members are tall and lithe but critics declare they are far too ready with the rifle. One of the main charges against the present Government is that it exercises indifferent control over the men in this respect.

# Second Cuban Strike To Bar Red Union

HAVANA, Oct. 9 (AP)—Cuba faced a new general strike threat today after one such movement, inaugurated with violence, had collapsed.

Refusal of the United Front Labor Group, embracing all unions of public service employees, to cooperate with the radical National Confederation of Labor broke down the walkout which began Sunday at midnight.

Officials of the United Front said the Confederation movement was a Communist effort, but called a meeting today to plan their own general strike, free from Communist influence.

A major demand of the public service workers is that the Government force the American-owned Cuban Telephone Company to reemploy the 256 employees locked out after a recent strike because the company believes them guilty of sabotage.

### Ward Line Suits Filed

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—Virtually 300 notices of claims which will total millions of dollars have been filed against owners of the Ward Line as a result of the fire which destroyed the liner Morro Castle with the loss of more than 130 lives. Operators of the liner are attempting to limit their total liability to $20,000 under admiralty law. A Federal Court will rule on this point.

# Rich Must Bear Brunt of Relief, Hitler Declares

## Winter Campaign Opened While Berlin Shows Signs of Plenty

BERLIN, Oct. 9 (AP)—Germany's upper 10,000 must "pay through their noses" this winter to help the nation through its most difficult period in decades, Reichsführer Hitler told his co-workers in winter relief today amid thunderous applause.

To fulfill their proud boast, "No German will be in hunger or be cold this winter," the National Socialists accelerated their winter relief campaign entailing millions of marks and billions of words.

"Last winter's shameful spectacle of the poorer quarters contributing more than the wealthy," Herr Hitler said, "must not be repeated." He drew a lurid picture of previous régimes' alleged mismanagement in having driven thousands of persons to suicide.

He compared conditions in Germany with those in other countries "where disturbances, revolts and bloodshed are rampant—a situation we have successfully overcome here."

Inaugurating the drive at the temporary Reichstag building, the Kroll Opera House, the Führer forcibly told those in better circumstances they must delve deeper into their pockets to relieve the distress of the coming winter.

Concluding his address dramatically, Herr Hitler said, "Let the Jewish boycotters rage. We shall show them we are masters of our fate."

Herr Hitler's often tried and always successful propaganda system has hit upon "national solidarity" as a campaign slogan and already has produced columns of words underscoring the idea of further demands in sharing the burden.

Preceding Hitler on the stand, Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, propaganda minister, gave statistics of the campaign in the previous winter which he said yielded 358,136,040 marks (about $14,325,000) of which less than 1 per cent was absorbed by the costs of administration. He said 16,617,681 persons received relief.

In the coming winter the monthly one dish Sunday dinner again will feature the campaign.

Outwardly there appeared little need for an intensive campaign. Berlin glistens with an air of prosperity in the bright autumn sunshine. Stores are displaying and selling more luxurious fur coats than ever, experts say the grain crops are good, and the number of automobiles in the city is increasing daily.

In spite of these outward signs, the belief is held in some quarters that this winter will be the crucial test of Hitlerism.

Do you take a Small Size?

Then no doubt you know the feeling. All the Coats, Dresses and Suits you so liked the looks of simply engulf you. You wonder why shops always seem to think that every woman measures at least 40" round the hips. Finally, when you're too tired to go anywhere else you have a big size copiously altered to fit, hoping rather bleakly that it will turn out alright.

But there are small sizes to be had if you know where to go for them—beautiful chic little models made by Small Size Fashion Specialists. Schofields is one of those places. They are filling the definite need of Small Size Clothes. They have a special department entirely separate from their other fashion sections. Here there are no big sizes at all and everyday coats and dresses are sold without a stitch of alterations to the delight of many "little women" who know now where to end their search.

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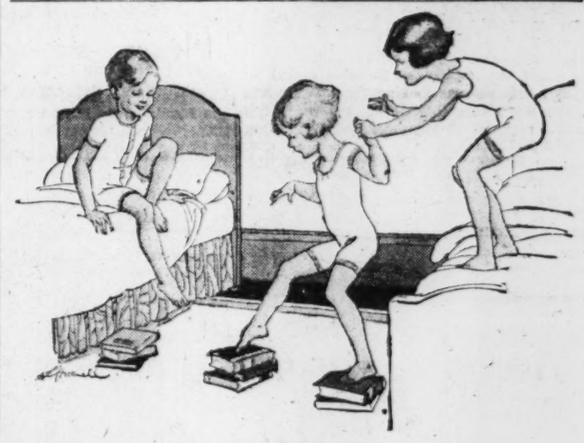

A Matter of Balance . . .

So, too, is childhood's comfort and contentment. Young limbs crave freedom, exert constant strain. Garments must be equal to every stress, yet cosy to the most sensitive skins.

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## We Pursue the Oak Leaves

THE leaves are falling at Middlebrook today, falling from the great oak tree that stands alone in the middle of the field, scudding fast across a dreary sky, hiding away in remote corners from the fierce west wind. Standing there in the field and watching them, we wondered, Joan Edith, Robin and I, where the oak leaves really go, what happens to them on their long autumn pilgrimage when they have left the strong arms of their mother in the field yonder. After a long afternoon's pursuit, after following many clues and tracking down many an illusive fugitive, we think we know now where the oak leaves go.

Our methods of research were rather crude. We merely watched a leaf tumbling down out of the great oak and then followed it as fast as we could, running with it before the west wind. In the course of a hard afternoon's running, we managed to secure first-hand evidence on eight separate leaves. And it is surprising to what out-of-the-way places leaves will lead you, what odd spots they choose for the winter, what a mileage you must cover if you want to track them down.

In conducting such an investigation as this, the first thing you must do is to select and agree upon the precise leaf which you are to follow. Standing beneath an oak tree which has scattered leaves these five hundred years and now hurls them broadcast in myriads, Joan Edith, Robin and I found it rather difficult to agree upon any one leaf, as the oak tree's children fluttered past, borne on the west wind's broad back. But after several false starts, after rushing in different directions with separate leaves, we finally managed to agree on a particularly large and distinguished-looking one for our first inquiry. Our leaf tumbled headlong across Farmer Pudbury's fall-plowed field, heading for our garden. Joan Edith and I had to pull Robin by the arms until, streaming in the air behind us in his brown knitted suit, he looked, so Joan Edith asserted, just like an oak leaf. But, she added, he weighed more.

* * *

UP THE BIG rocks went our oak leaf, bounding from crag to crag. Up we went in more pedestrian fashion, close on his heels. As we topped the summit and looked down, there he was below us, just fluttering to the surface of the lily pond. Daring, adventurous leaf, he had started out on a broad sea for ports unknown. His brown sail unfurled, he swept majestically across the inky black water, touched at the island of water lilies, lingered among the dry, crackling stems of the iris, touched at the round rock where Hannibal, the turtle, likes to bask in summer. For many days this gallant bark would sail about the lily pond, but it would never escape from that sea. Before spring, it would pile up on the reefs below the weeping willow tree and sink down into those depths where Hannibal spends the winter.

The second leaf that we observed was a timid fellow without any spark of adventure in him. Not for him the high rocks, the bold voyage on the lily pond. He was looking for comfort and security. He tried a furrow in Mr. Pudbury's field at first, but, finding it too shallow, sped through the barnyard, past the haystack and across the turnip patch, while we followed fast. Finally he discovered just the sort of cozy retreat that he desired—the end of the old tile drain that runs through the orchard. With an unerring instinct for warmth and safety, he crawled into the drain and settled down there for the winter. No water runs through the old drain any longer. It is quite dry and inhabited by a large family of crickets, so that the leaf would not lack for company during the long winter evenings.

The third leaf had higher ambitions. It was determined to be of some real service to the world and it set cut for Mr. Chumley's garden. Travel is slow down the road, for the west wind can hardly reach it, but finally the leaf reached the high rock wall that Mr. Chumley calls the Andes, where all his South American rock plants grow, and there it lay down to rest. After all, as Joan Edith observed, it is not every leaf from Middlebrook which manages to reach the Andes.

In Mr. Chumley's garden we knew the third leaf would find opportunity for real service. No leaf that enters here is ever wasted. Mr. Chumley, in his brimless garden hat, will pile the third leaf, with many of his fellows, in a great pile and cover them with earth for three years. Then the rich, black compost will be used to fill many a cunning pocket in the rocks, to provide room for the roots of many a rare rock plant from the ends of the earth.

* * *

THE FOURTH LEAF wandered idly about the world for a time as if it had no thought for the cold winter days that lay ahead. We had almost given it up as a confirmed wanderer when it headed for the lily pond. But it had no taste for seafaring and turned back at the very brink of the water, where the first leaf was still boldly voyaging. No sailorman, but a confirmed landlubber, it trudged up the rocks above the pond until it came to a tiny pocket where the white arabis blooms in April. There a jolly winter colony of its cousins had settled already, safe from the wind, snuggling close together. Every fall the oak leaves huddle in this crevice and through this warm blanket no frost can reach the arabis. In the spring the leaves will scatter and the arabis, warm all winter, will be the first to bloom in all Middlebrook.

The fifth leaf, alas, knew nothing of the country or country people. Instead of hiding in our rocks, or seeking refuge with Mr. Chumley, it foolishly fluttered down on the lawn of the city folk who have built a house on the hill. Up there they don't understand leaves. So up on the hill the fifth leaf was burned with a great pile of its relatives and the smell of the smoke, sweeter than the perfume of spring flowers, floated down, carrying in it the rich brown essence of the autumn.

The other three leaves likewise went astray. We followed one to the very edge of the high cliff and watched it float out toward the sea with the seagulls. Another, caught on a sudden burst of wind, blew far above the fir woods and became a tiny black speck in the sky. And the last one fell just in front of Mr. Pudbury's team and was plowed in with the fall wheat.

As we sat down on a log to rest after our distant travels, we watched the children of the great oak tree still streaming down, still scudding across the sky in clouds, still marching boldly into the world in the very teeth of winter. The great oak was almost bare now, and lonely looking after its gay, green coat of summer. But we knew that even now the buds were formed, that another generation of green leaves would burst out in a little while and then go forth again next autumn to increase the richness of the earth.

BRUCE HUTCHISON.

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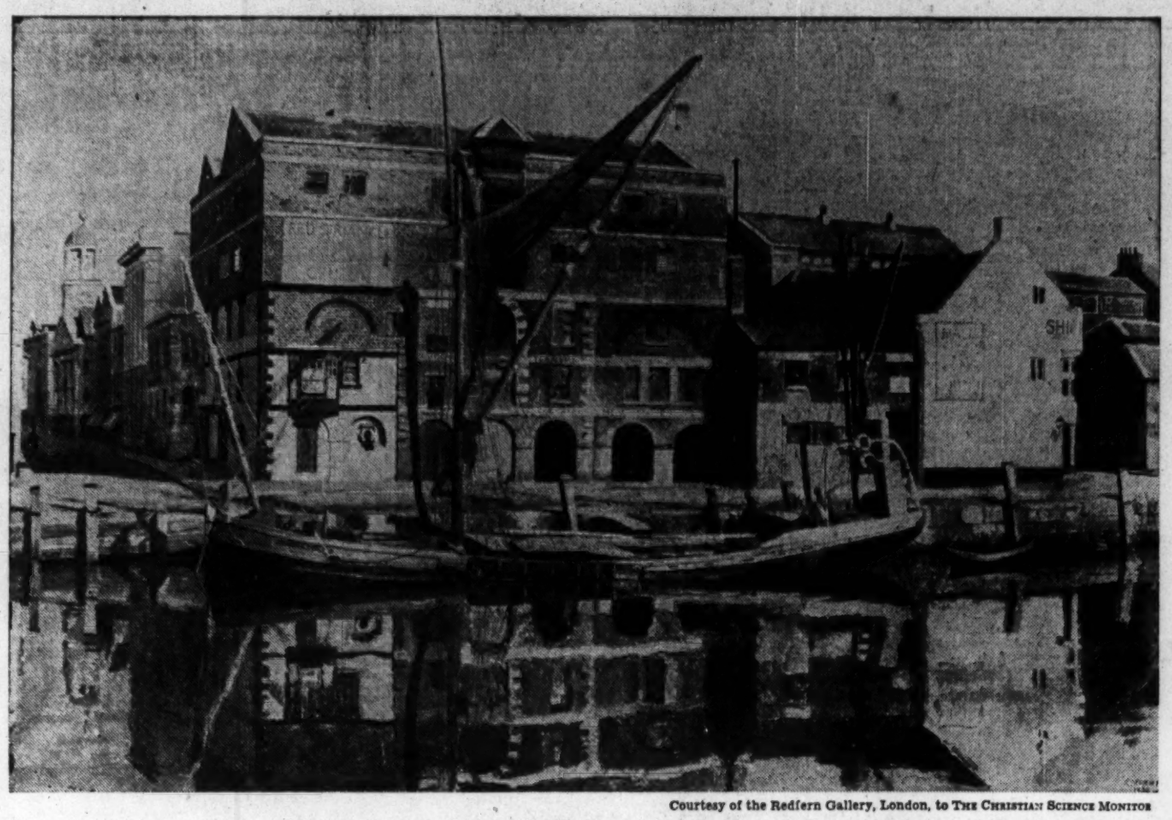

Courtesy of the Redfern Gallery, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE BLUE BARGE, WEYMOUTH," *by Richard Eurich: Exhibited at the Redfern Gallery, London, and Purchased by the Contemporary Art Society*

HERE is a picture which shows us a bit of Old England's waterside, looking much as it did in the days when Whistler was painting fifty years ago. Weymouth is not only the most popular seaside resort on the Dorset coast, with wonderful sands that attract thousands of bathers each summer; it is also a minor port of some consequence in the coastal carrying trade, because of its nearness to the Isle of Portland and its famous stone quarries. Portland stone and Portland cement are still much prized in the building trade, and old-fashioned barges still convey this material from port to port.

Richard Eurich, the painter of this picture exhibited last summer at the Redfern Gallery, London, is a Yorkshire artist little over thirty, who belongs to no particular group or clique. He has gradually won his way to the front rank of England's younger painters by the sheer merit and sterling quality of his painting. It is superfluous to point out the fine craftsmanship which distinguishes "The Blue Barge, Weymouth"; the limpidity of the color is as delightful as the clarity of the drawing, the reflections in the water are most skilfully handled. The painting has been bought for the British nation by the Contemporary Art Society, which means that Mr. Eurich's picture will now have its permanent home in the Tate Gallery, Millbank.

F. R.

## Wolves Island

ITS name in course of time has been a little altered, and there are no wolves there now; but it still lies in the river that runs through a garden ancient as the city of Winchester itself.

A fortunate visitor to this isle of the blest one morning takes her chair and book into the shade of an apple orchard and begins to read. The book is a History of Winchester, but the fishes will keep wagging their tails and the green wave in the water will keep waving back at them. A red and yellow apple drops onto the reader's lap, and then the Cathedral bells begin to ring.

The sound, like her thought, voyages far, comes rushing back, and then is lost. But there remains something lying restfully in her mind which she wants to know. Where have the harmonies gone? Ah, here they are again. Now they are off, and this time they bear her thoughts with them. Now they are floating through the ancient columns and arches of the Great Hall. Now the melodies are swaying about King Alfred's splendid head. Of course, it isn't really King Alfred, but only his statue. What a pity! for he could have told the visitor that something she wanted to know! Now the echoes have died away and the reader is back again in the island.

* * *

AWAY AT THE BOTTOM of the garden, a gray stone bridge crosses the river. To one side of it, there is a red brick barn with a little strip of grass in front of it, reflected in the water. On the other side is an old, old flint wall, seen through apple trees loaded with gold and ruby fruit.

Six ducks waddle out of the barn, cross the grass, and launch themselves into the river. They scout about for a minute or two, form into line, and head up stream. Their green and brown feathers reflect the sunlight from the water, and underneath them are the green weeds and the brown pebbles of the river bed. They pass the watcher, turn, and maneuver down stream, out of sight under the old bridge.

There are the bells again! Now—that bridge? Ah! of course, that was it! How had the wolves crossed the river? Somebody must know.

But no one can tell her anything more than that, according to local legend, the island's name, Wolvesey, is a compound of Wolves and Eye, said to be old Saxon for the word island; but no one knows what connection there is between the two.

* * *

THE INQUIRER SECURES another, a much older book, and goes back to her seat in the orchard. Heroically she resists losing herself in the pages of an engrossingly romantic history and at last has her reward. "Wolvesey Castle," she reads, "is well tourrid, and pleasantly watered about. Edgar exacted as tribute from Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, 300 wolves' heads yearly, which were brought to the Bishop's palace at Winchester, from whence it is said, came the name of Wolvesey. After four years, there were no more wolves, and the exaction of the tribute ceased."

A note at the bottom of the page points to "another conjecture." Before the Bishops' Palace was built, Wolvesey, it seemed, was the residence of Saxon Kings, the name being derived from "that Wulphian line," and Eye, the nook of a meadow. The visitor reads on: "The surroundings are extremely delightful, being watered by a branch of the river Itchin, remarkably clear and rapid, disposed in an elegant taste—"

She stops reading and lets her gaze rest on the beauty and gladness about her. "It has taken a long time to make this picture," she thinks, and then she seems to hear the harmonies of the bells again. "Extremely delightful—" She snuggles down into the back of her chair and closes her eyes—and she is going to have three whole weeks there!

ST. J. W.

## Edinburgh Bibliopoles

THE enlightened modern Athens of the early nineteenth century catered well for its local intelligentsia. An earlier generation had its only literary focus in the shop of William Creech, against St. Giles, but before the death of Creech a remarkable change was manifest among the erstwhile timid bibliopoles of Edinburgh, and the city became a great mart of literature. The prodigious impetus given to the trade came from the great publisher, Archibald Constable, who published most of Scott's novels, and also the Edinburgh Review. The projectors of this journal took the revolutionary view that nothing could be done without abundance of money; contrary to the accepted tradition that it was an insult to offer a contributor remuneration. The establishment of the press of Ballantyne, at almost the same time as the appearance of the Review, and the publication of The Lay of the Last Minstrel, helped to push on Scottish publication and Scottish literature. From being largely instruments and agents of the great London dealers, Edinburgh publishers began to be daring adventurers, and a generation of the trade arose that were not content to be all petty retailers in snug shops, all making a little money in a most tedious and uniform way. Enterprise and high adventure was in the literary air of Edinburgh.

The intelligentsia of the city were well served by the book-sellers, and it was the shops of the new publishers that constituted the chief lounging-places of those who delighted in gossip about the latest publications, or wished to turn over the newest periodicals. There were few shops for old books, classics, black-letter, foreign literature, and the like; David Laing and his son had the only such establishment, in the vicinity of the College, and probably had no rival in the country, for the general interest was for the brilliant new publications that Edinburgh was just producing.

Constable's shop in the High Street was the busiest scene in the bibliopolic world of the North, because of the great enterprise and extensive general business of the publisher, added to the importance of the Whigs in the town, and the dictatorship of the Edinburgh Review. Constable's shop was quite different from the luxurious and superb home of the Quarterly Review in Albemarle Street. It was a low dusky chamber, lined with an assortment of unbound books and stationery, and inhabited by a few clerks. Here the young Whigs daily foregathered, while Constable himself sat in a room above, to be undisturbed by them.—ELSIE SWANN, in "Christopher North: John Wilson." (London and Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd.)

## „Wie die Kinder"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EINE der Eigenschaften, die die Kinder so liebenswert machen, ist Aufrichtigkeit. Arglist und Falschheit haben keinen Raum im Kindesherzen. Es ist ganz ergötzlich, ein Kind, das Verstellung spielt, zu beobachten, wie es mit Worten irrezuführen sucht, während seine Augen und sein Lachen die ganze Geschichte verraten.

Welch tiefe Bedeutung das eine Wort „Aufrichtigkeit" enthüllt! Es bedeutet Ehrlichkeit, Offenheit, Selbstlosigkeit, Einfachheit. Christus Jesus ließ seiner sittlichen und geistigen Lehre oft die Worte vorausgehen: „Wahrlich, ich sage euch", woraus man schließen kann, daß er mit ungekünstelter Einfachheit und Ehrlichkeit aus tiefstem Herzen sprach.

Es gibt noch viele andere Gedankeneigenschaften, die den Kindern eigen sind, Eigenschaften, die wir suchen und ausdrücken müssen, wenn wir das „Himmelreich" erlangen wollen. Denn „es sei denn", wie Christus Jesus erklärte, „daß ihr euch umkehrt und werdet wie die Kinder, so werdet ihr nicht ins Himmelreich kommen".

Eines der vorherrschenden Merkmale von Kindlichkeit ist Reinheit, d.h. das Freisein von falschen materiellen Theorien. Der von der verwirrenden Menge materieller Annahmen unberührte Kindesgedanke ist von ihrer Verwirrung so frei wie der ferne Himmel von den dichten Erdennebeln. Das Himmelreich, das Mary Baker Eddy als „die Herrschaft der Harmonie in der göttlichen Wissenschaft" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 590) auslegt, entfaltet sich dem Kindesbewußtsein ganz natürlich; denn falsche Theorien, Lehren und materielle Denkweisen haben darin noch nicht Fuß gefaßt. Der kindliche Sinn nimmt die Grundwahrheiten der Christlichen Wissenschaft über Gottes Allmacht, Güte und Vollkommenheit bereitwillig an, weil reines Denken zu geistigen Ideen hingezogen wird.

Ein weiteres auffallendes Kennzeichen des Kindesgedankens ist Gelehrigkeit oder Empfänglichkeit. Diese Eigenschaft, Offenherzigkeit, lernt schnell und denkt klar. Läßt das nicht erkennen, daß klares Überlegen und bereitwilliges Übereinstimmen mit reiner Folgerichtigkeit die natürlichen Merkmale des Menschen sind, und daß umgekehrt die umständlichen Vorgänge weltlichen Denkens unnatürlich sind?

Die Christliche Wissenschaft offenbart mit unbedingt reiner Folgerichtigkeit, daß Gott das unendliche göttliche Gemüt, die allerhabene Intelligenz des Weltalls ist. Das göttliche Gemüt ist der Geist, dessen Schöpfung aus vollkommenen geistigen Ideen besteht. Der Mensch, die höchste Schöpfung Gottes, ist daher nicht materiell, sondern bewußt geistig—der vollkommene Ausdruck seines Schöpfers. Schon die Tatsache, daß der Mensch im materiellen Sinne und eine materielle Schöpfung so hoffnungslos in Sünde, Verwirrung und Widerwärtigkeit verstrickt sind, sollte die Menschen zu der geistigen Tatsache erwecken, daß der eine vollkommene Gott einen solchen Daseinszustand nicht erschaffen konnte. Jesus sagte: „Wer sich nun selbst erniedrigt wie dies Kind, der ist der Größte im Himmelreich". Und wir dürfen nicht vergessen, daß „Himmel" bewußte, geistige Harmonie, die Wirklichkeit des Seins ist.

Andere augenscheinliche Kennzeichen der Kindlichkeit sind Lieblichkeit und Liebenswürdigkeit. Die Verfasserin besuchte einmal eine von einer Kindergartenklasse für die Eltern gegebene Veranstaltung. Die Kleinen sangen, tanzten und spielten mit natürlicher Ungezwungenheit, Lieblichkeit und ungekünstelter Freude; ihre Fröhlichkeit strahlte in solchem Maße die natürliche „Schönheit der Heiligkeit" (engl. Bibel) aus, daß die Anwesenden etwas von der Gegenwart des Himmelreichs, das Jesus offenbarte, empfanden. Wie ganz anders doch diese Welt wäre, wenn alle Einwohner so rein „wie die Kinder" wären!

Das Heilen gestörter körperlicher Zustände durch die Christliche Wissenschaft ist ein Berichtigen irrigen materiellen Denkens. Gott verstehen, erfordert zunehmendes Aufgeben des Glaubens an weltliche Theorien, Lehren und Gewohnheiten. Die Wiedergeburt eines Menschen durch den Christus, die Wahrheit, erfolgt im Verhältnis zu seiner Aufrichtigkeit und Demut, seiner Empfänglichkeit für die Wahrheit und seinem freudigen Aufgeben des Irrtums. Alle Freuden der Kindlichkeit gehören dem, der in seinem täglichen Leben die den kleinen Kindern eigenen geistigen Eigenschaften ausdrückt.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß sich die Sterblichen, um ins Himmelreich zu kommen, statt materieller Annahmen kindliche Reinheit, Gelehrigkeit, Lieblichkeit und Liebenswürdigkeit aneignen müssen. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 323, 324): „Die Willigkeit, wie ein kleines Kind zu werden und das Alte um des Neuen willen aufzugeben, macht den Gedanken für die vorgeschrittene Idee empfänglich. Die Freudigkeit, die falschen Marksteine zu verlassen, und die Freude, sie verschwinden zu sehen—eine solche Gesinnung beschleunigt die endgültige Harmonie".

Es ist sprichwörtlich, daß viele Männer und Frauen, die für die Welt etwas außerordentlich Gutes geleistet haben, einen kindlichen Charakter hatten. Wie sollte sich die Anlage zum Guten ohne Selbstvergessenheit, Demut, Aufrichtigkeit, Reinheit des Beweggrundes und vor allem ohne Gelehrigkeit zu voller Blüte entfalten können?

Denken wir zurück an die großen Persönlichkeiten der Bibel wie Mose, Joseph, David, Daniel, die Jünger des Meisters, Paulus und andere Persönlichkeiten des Neuen Testaments, so erkennen wir, daß sie dadurch den himmlischen Vater verstehen lernten und in das Himmelreich, die Gegenwart Gottes, kamen, daß sie „wie die Kinder" wurden.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

## *Let Us Prepare*

WHEN the full moon is here again, the time
Will come to strip these apple boughs and take
From the year's bounty and the season's prime
Something to hold against the first white flake.
Let us prepare these lofts and crocks and bins
Before the need of haste, before the old
Glamour of sunlight fades and frost begins
Turning the earth, with Midas-touch, to gold.

Autumn is not alone this flame that spreads
Among the sumac and the wild grape vines,
Nor bustling fields, nor high-heaped wagon beds—
More than such homely and familiar signs.
Let us prepare a secret place to store
Another harvest to be thankful for.

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS.

## "As little children"

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

ONE of the qualities which make little children so lovable is sincerity. Guile and deceit are no part of the child heart. It is quite amusing to observe a child playing at pretense, when his words attempt to deceive, while his eyes and smile give the whole story away!

What a depth of meaning is revealed in that one word "sincerity"! It bespeaks honesty, frankness, unselfishness, simplicity. Christ Jesus frequently prefixed his moral and spiritual teaching with the words, "Verily I say unto you," which may be taken to indicate that he was speaking with unaffected simplicity and honesty from the very depths of his heart.

There are many other thought-qualities characteristic of children which we must seek and express if we are to gain the "kingdom of heaven." For, as Christ Jesus explained, "Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven."

One of the dominant characteristics of childlikeness is purity, that is, freedom from false material theories. The child thought, untouched by the bewildering conglomeration of material beliefs, is free from their confusion even as the remote skies are free from the heavy mists of earth. The kingdom of heaven, which Mary Baker Eddy defines in part as "the reign of harmony in divine Science" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 590), unfolds naturally to the child-consciousness because false theories, doctrines, and material ways of thinking have not gained a foothold there. The fundamental truths of Christian Science as to God's omnipotence, goodness, and perfection are readily accepted by childlikeness, because purity of thought is attracted to spiritual ideas.

Another striking characteristic of the child-thought is teachableness, or receptivity. This quality of open-mindedness learns quickly and thinks clearly. Does not this indicate that sound reasoning and a ready response to pure logic are the natural attributes of man, and, conversely, that the roundabout processes of worldly thinking are unnatural?

Christian Science reveals with absolute purity of logic that God is infinite divine Mind, the supreme intelligence of the universe. Divine Mind is Spirit, whose creation is composed of perfect spiritual ideas. Man, the highest creation of God, is therefore not material, but consciously spiritual—the perfect expression of his Maker. The mere fact that the material sense of man and of a material creation is so hopelessly entangled in sin, confusion, and discord, should awaken mankind to the spiritual fact that the one perfect God could not create such a state of existence. Jesus said, "Whosoever therefore shall humble himself as this little child, the same is greatest in the kingdom of heaven." And let us remember that "heaven" is conscious spiritual harmony, the reality of being.

Other evident characteristics of childlikeness are loveliness and lovableness. The writer once attended a program presented by a kindergarten class for the parents. The little folks sang, danced, and played with spontaneity, sweetness, and unaffected joy; their present joyfulness so radiated the natural "beauty of holiness" that the audience felt a hint of the presence of the kingdom of heaven which Jesus came to reveal. What a different world this would be if all its inhabitants were pure, even "as little children"!

The healing of discordant physical conditions by Christian Science is the correction of erroneous material states of thought. To understand God requires the progressive giving up of belief in material theories, doctrines, and practices. The regeneration of the individual by the Christ, Truth, is proportionate to one's sincerity, humility, receptivity to the truth, and joyful forsaking of error. All the joys of childlikeness belong to him who expresses in his daily life the spiritual qualities characteristic of little children.

Christian Science teaches that in order to gain the kingdom of heaven mortals must displace the beliefs of materiality by childlike purity, teachableness, loveliness and lovableness. As Mrs. Eddy has said (Science and Health, pp. 323, 324): "Willingness to become as a little child and to leave the old for the new, renders thought receptive of the advanced idea. Gladness to leave the false landmarks and joy to see them disappear,—this disposition helps to precipitate the ultimate harmony."

It is proverbial that many of the men and women who have made some outstanding contribution of good to the world have had childlike characters. How could the genius of goodness unfold into full bloom without self-forgetfulness, humility, sincerity, purity of motive, and, of first importance, teachableness?

As thought reverts to the great characters of the Bible, Moses, Joseph, David, Daniel, to the Master's disciples, to Paul and other New Testament characters, we may recall that it was through becoming "as little children" that they learned of the heavenly Father and entered the kingdom of heaven, the presence of God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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Home Building
A Tuesday Page

# Suburban or Country Place—Named and Marked

Gardening
A Tuesday Page

## Signs to Guide One's Guests

### Whether Driveway Markers or Pictured Hobbies

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

West Mansfield, Mass.

HOME signs are growing more attractive to suburban as well as country homes. Home lovers are putting more serious attention on the subject. There are attractive rustic posts of native oak and maple which seem to go with old places. Cedar and hemlock have a distinctive charm of their own. White birch or gray birch is not a satisfactory wood to use, because they last only two or three seasons.

A very attractive signpost or sign holder can be made from hand-wrought iron, and in spite of the decrease of the typical blacksmith shops, out in the country one can find the real smithy who will take personal pleasure and pride in turning out a design to meet your ideas.

It is always interesting to choose the location for the sign. There may be a gnarled, handsome old tree beside the road from which the sign may be suspended on a wrought-iron standard. Perhaps a post must be sunk. In New England there are often time-mellowed, lichen-covered stone walls or a granite boulder in which holes may be drilled for a sign.

**Can Be Home-Designed**

Shall one make his sign himself! That depends on the individual. If you have a flair for such, by all means indulge it. It's lots of fun to try, and even if one is not an artist, it is quite possible to cut a design from a photograph or magazine illustration, increase it proportionately to the size required and copy it on the sign. Then one can have the pleasure of choosing color combinations, and doing the lettering. If you are an amateur at the task by all means try one sample on cardboard. You will discover after you have made the sample that various points can be changed to improve it. If you don't discover these matters, the family and friends always feel free to suggest improvements! It is better to go slowly, make many changes, and finally evolve a sign of which you can justly feel proud. Because once it is up, and displayed for the world to see, it is truly an indication of the type of people who dwell therein.

Now as to the matter of name and design. The field is almost limitless in possibility. Everyone wants a name that is a "bit different"; everyone wants a picture to accompany the name which will tell a story. That is—almost everyone. As a general rule, a picture with a name makes a more attractive sign.

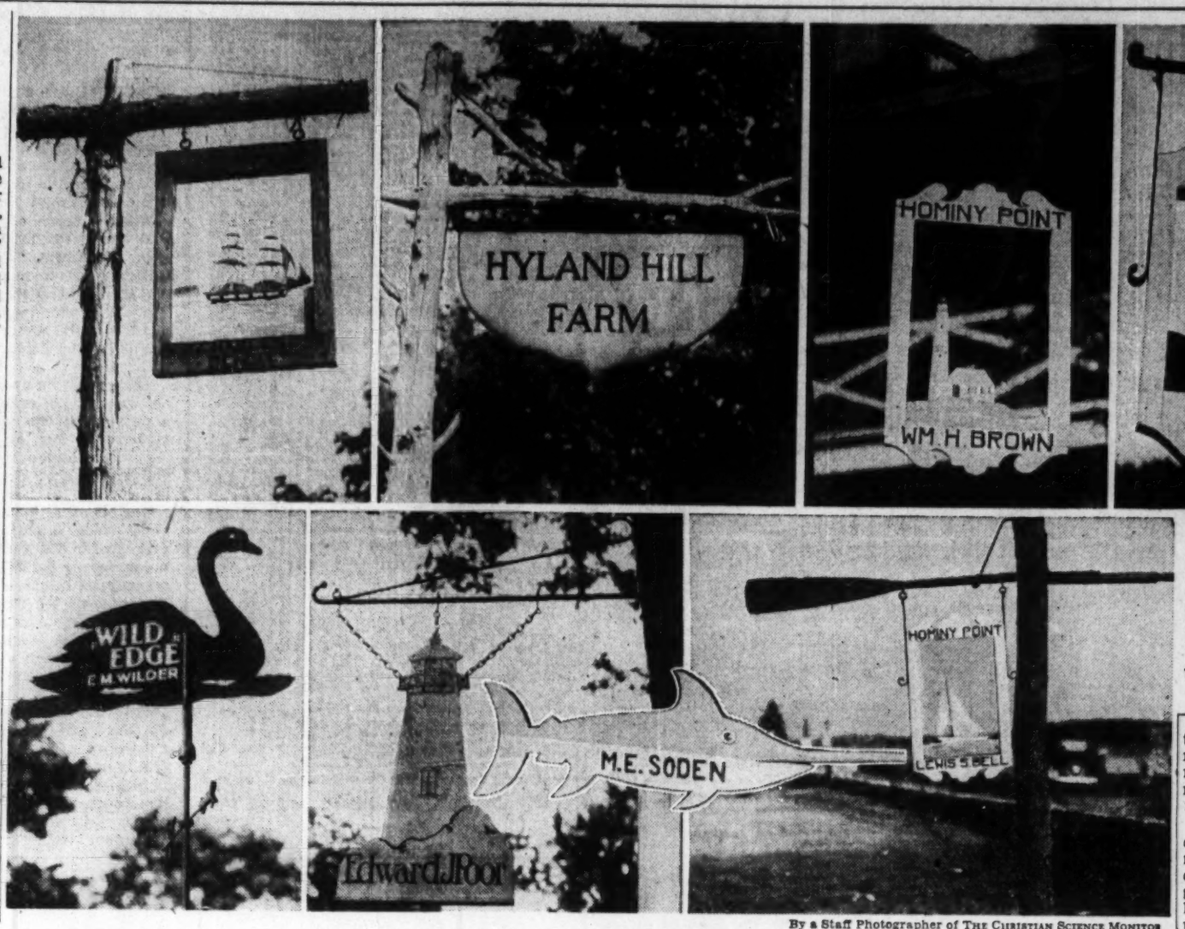
**The Name**

When the writer was summer farm hunting (and how we used up gasoline and drove Pegasus over all sorts of roads) just before we happened on the little Cape Codder under an old elm that is now ours, we passed an attractive place with a distinctive sign: "Lark Meadows." "A family that has such a tasteful sign and distinctive name, would make good neighbors," remarked the important member of the firm.

Because the English ancester of our town of Mansfield figures in the terrain roamed by the immortal Robin Hood, and a section of his Sherwood forest and field was Windleswisp, the latter is the name we chose for our farm. On our sign, now evolving, is a silhouette of Robin Hood kneeling, with drawn bow, the arrow pointing to the drive.

A few suggested names with which pictures can be chosen are: Buttercup Lane, Rose Glen, Sherwood Forest, Oregon Trail, (this on a rocky New Hampshire hill road) Coon Hollow, The Wishing Well, The Old Oaken Bucket, Lock Laurel, the Water Wheel, Elmcroft, Laurel Ledge, Harbor Haven, The Lookout (this had a picture of Balboa sighting the Pacific and was fitting for a home on a cliff above the ocean). One seaside home has a picture of The Pinta, Columbus' ship, and the sign is "Steerin' Home." An old farm in Connecticut is called "The Pewter Lamp." A summer home in Maine on an old Indian trail is named the "Blockade House" and has a picture of a log house of pioneer days. Other names are: The Tinder Box, The Wooden Dipper, Grandfather's Clock, The Pepper Pot, The Cheese Box, Lichen Ledges, Chuckling Brook, Pheasant Vale, and The Flying Codfish.

H. S. P.




**Signs Marking Places Large and Small. Note the Contribution Made by the Post, in Those at Upper Left and Lower Right. The Second from Left on Upper Row Represents the Stern of a Boat. The Fish Inset in Lower Row Is on Post Near Ground and Points Way Up Side Road to Place. Most of These Signs Are in Use Along the Massachusetts and New Hampshire Coast.**

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## Bowls of Berries For Decoration

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

WITH the first cool breath of fall, one begins to see the jewels of the year—the red berries of plants and trees—gleaming in the woods and along the roadsides.

Of course one should pick these sparingly, remembering that they are a source of food supply for the birds during the winter days. But the few that are needed for home decoration will not be missed and will be worth any effort made in securing them for the magic of the woods which they will bring into the house in the gray winter days.

The bittersweet is probably the most lasting of all the berries, and no matter how this is placed—hung on the wall, placed in a bunch of twigs in a wall pocket, or arranged in a bowl or basket—the coral seeds set in their orange saucers will burn undimmed throughout the cold months.

Very naturally, the berries with their holders will grow dry with artificial heat as the weeks go by; but this may be overcome by placing the stems in water for a time, when the dryness which might result in breaking will disappear.

**Black Alder**

The black alder berries are wonderfully effective, set in their scarlet brightness amid the tracery of black stems. By their very beauty they seem to demand a place a little apart from the realm of ordinary things. A bunch of black alder, set in a dark bowl on a separate table for a standard, or in a brass container on a high mantel, will add a touch of mystery and charm to a room, which only scarlet berries on a black stem can give.

The berries of the mountain ash grow as lavishly as the fruit of any tree. These are a great favorite among the birds, but a few clusters may be shared by them for home decoration. The clusters are heavy and not as easily arranged artistically as the lighter ones; but a fat bowl filled with branches of pine, intermingled with four or five clusters of the ash berries, makes a striking and ornate decoration, especially as the holidays draw near.

The wild barberry is a charming one to pick for indoor purposes. Cedar Waxwings have been known to eat these berries, but the majority of them cling to the branches untouched nearly the year round, so that one need not fear to pick them.

The foliage of the bush is almost as tenacious as the fruit. If a bunch of barberries is picked during the first part of October and put in water, many of the leaves will doubtless be there at Christmas. Great care must be taken to change the water every two or three days however, and fresh charcoal should be kept in it continually.

**For Bowls**

It is best to wait until after the cold weather has come to stay to gather the partridge berries for the berry bowls; but the moss for the bowls the tiny ferns and the other greenery may well be collected during the fall before a killing frost. The bowls, round or box shaped may be bought for a few cents. Place the moss with the green turned outward in the bottom of the receptacle with the fresh earth turned upward. In this, plant the roots of the ferns and small vines and plants. Then after a brisk frost bring in the red partridge berries with their shining leaves and add the finishing touch of color to the whole.

A garden product which is often used for house decoration must be mentioned with the berries. They are the Japanese lanterns, a member of the tomato family, which turn a vivid orange color in the fall, and give a welcome touch of flame when brought into the house.

## Hobbies and Hints

### Variety and a Pool in a Medium-Sized Plot

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

British Columbia

Dear Friends:

Having enjoyed the Hobby Column and Garden page from its start and getting many hints from it in planning my own little garden, it seems time I shared my experience with the readers and writers of this interesting corner of the Monitor.

Three years ago I bought a small newly-built bungalow; the small lot was just in the rough state the builders had left it, so I had the freedom to start from the beginning to arrange a garden. The first season I had the rubbish gathered off, the land plowed and harrowed and planted to potatoes. These were gathered in the early fall and the first steps taken to bring the garden I visualized into form. The land had a gentle slope from the house to the lane at the back. This was terraced, making three levels. On the second level a pool was dug and cemented. The accompanying photo shows something of the shape of the pool. There were three deep wells to hold the lily roots, the rest of it was shallower.

As I had a desire to make the care of the garden as simple as possible, I did not plant any grass plots, but in three places have crazy paving with a ground cover growing between the stones; these spaces are large enough to use as you would a small grass plot. At the end of one with its back to the fence, is a rustic seat and canopy of same over it, a climbing rose (Paul's Scarlet) is growing up one side and English Honeysuckle up the other side.

In the pool are goldfish of several varieties. Last season they spawned and though originally had only seven have now more than I can count. This year I spent time trying to tame them and had a quick response as they now will feed from my hand. I try to feed them at the same spot and the same time every morning and now they come eagerly when I appear and if I put my hand into the water will come right into my hand. This affords me much pleasure. I know this is only a beginning and I shall get to understand them better.

Have three varieties of lilies planted in the pool—two Marliac

View of the Lily Pool

(white and yellow) and a Comache, the latter changeable color (orange pink). These have all bloomed abundantly from early spring. The pool has also certain weeds planted and snails in it which oxidize the water and keep it always fresh and clear. In hot weather when there is considerable evaporation I run more water in with the hose very gently so the fish will not feel any sudden change of temperature.

I have planted quite a number of shrubs that will be green all winter and keep this in view adding fresh plants to the garden. At the bottom next to the lane a hedge of Berberis Wilsonia is planted. In front of that is a small shrubbery Japanese cherry, summer lilac, dogwood, pink May, rhododendron, tree hydrangea are some of the varieties in this. The rest is laid out as a rock garden. A yucca did splendidly this summer, the lovely tall bloom lasting in full beauty for about two weeks. I think the position it was in suited it, being somewhat like its native habitat, as others in different parts of the garden did not bloom this year.

Near the house where the breakfast nook window looks out is a bird bath and feeding shelf in cement. It has an ampelopsis growing up its sides and a shrubbery planted around, including holly, Asiatic sage, laurel and other shrubs. The birds bathe and drink both in the lily pool and this small bath, this one being so near my window I see the birds at close quarters and get much enjoyment watching them.

The garden at the front is more conventional and only small, but have tried to make it attractive with flowering shrubs, perennials and annuals, and in spring time the different flowering bulbs. This is a quiet street, and as the boulevard is not being cared for by the city, I have planted the piece opposite my home with shrubs and plants, and the effect is pleasing and much neater.

One perennial charm about my garden is that I am constantly having new ideas how to add to its beauty, and carrying out these little changes is a great pleasure, and so the unfoldment goes on.

It might be helpful to those with only a very small space to state that the back garden measures only 35 by 60 feet, but that the winding walks and variety of treatment make it seem much larger in effect. Hoping this may be of use or pleasure, as the letters of others have been to me, I sign myself a very interested reader of the Garden page.

(Mrs.) L. M. M.

**Raspberries in Small Space**

Michigan

Dear Editor and Garden Friends:

I enjoy the Garden Hobby Column and thought some of the readers who have the average small city lot would be glad to know that raspberries can be grown on these small lots without taking up too much space.

We have two rows of bushes, each four feet wide, with a total length of 50 feet. These bushes were started some years ago from about two dozen plants. Of course, they multiply each year. We have allowed them to grow in a continuous row in place of keeping them in bush form. In this way we pick on each side and find it just as convenient as picking around the bush and it also saves space.

We chose the Cuthbert Red Raspberries. They start bearing the second year. This year we picked 55 quarts, so you see we can have raspberries on the table all during July if we wish. We have plenty to preserve; our friends receive some and the birds have their share as they generally pick very early in the morning.

Nurserymen advise setting the plants three feet apart. However, as we did not have the space we set ours about one foot apart.

(Mrs.) L. F. B.

**A Grist of Questions**

Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

I do hope the Hobbies and Hints column can be continued. It is a great help to me. I know so little about growing various plants and many of my questions are answered before I have asked them.

Thank you for the article on storing gladiolus. Will you please publish one on dahlias? I shall have a dozen or so roots to store this fall.

May I sow my gladiolus seed in the house this fall or must I gather it and dry it and keep it till spring?

Has anyone ever planted tiger lily seed? I planted some in a can in sand and the roots are two inches long. How deep a container shall I use? I have taken in a one-pound can—about four inches in diameter and six inches deep. Should they be put in the cellar when it comes freezing weather or shall I put them out in the ground soon? You see there are so many things I do not know!

A neighbor whose name is Garnet is choosing as many flowers that color as she can find. Last year she began by having the loveliest dark double hollyhock I ever saw. This year I saw gladiolus and asters the same shade. It seems to me that would be a lovely hobby for one who had a name she could use. I have a daughter Belle. How many flowers there are with the name of Belle as part of it!

Thank you for the whole garden page. I need it all. (Mrs.) O. D. C.

[Perhaps some of our readers would like to answer Mrs. C.'s questions. A little article on storing dahlias is on the page today.—Editor.]

## The Romance of Ferns

### This Garden Dweller Has a Long Past

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

TODAY we find ferns everywhere, in the swamp lands of the tropics, in the forests of the temperate zone, the dry, arid regions of our own Southwest, on up to the land of the midnight sun. At present about 7000 species are known, with the possible total number estimated at 10,000. Their antiquity but adds to their interest. Geologically they are primitive, being represented in the vegetation of the Paleozoic period. Coal is somewhat representative of the solidified carbon of fern plants perhaps 100,000,000 years old—over twice the age of any of our flowering plants.

Despite their diversity of size, leaf shape, and habit of growth, there are certain characteristics which distinguish ferns from other types of plants. First of all is their habit of growth, for fern leaves develop from the bud by unrolling, much as a watch spring uncoils. (The unfolding fronds or leaves are called crosiers because of their resemblance to the pastoral staff of a bishop.) Second of the distinguishing characteristics are spores, which correspond in function to the seeds of flowering plants. Spores are microscopic cells by which new plants are produced. These spores are arranged in tiny spore cases, usually on the back of the fronds, and it is on the basis of the arrangement of spore cases that ferns are classified. A secondary classification is based upon the shape of the leaf, whether it is undivided, divided once, twice, or more times.

The habit variations of ferns are diverse, according to climate and environment. In the tropics, where ferns are most abundant because of heat and moisture, a large percentage of ferns as well as orchids are epiphytes, that is, plants which grow upon the limbs of trees with which they have no organic connection. They have retreated to such situations for the double purpose of getting light and of securing protection from the coarser plants that usually monopolize the ground. In temperate regions they grow in the soil, like most other plants.

**Thriving in a Given Region**

The number of ferns thriving in any given region is in inverse proportion to its distance from the equator. Within the arctic circle there are very few kinds. Canada has a few species—perhaps 50—while the United States, for all of its climatic variations, has probably fewer than 300. Florida has more than any other state, because of its proximity to the tropics and because of the tropical nature of some of its swamps where epiphytic ferns may be seen. California is next because of its own vast area. The Great Plains yield fewest, while the ferns of the Mississippi Valley are mostly forest plants.

Many of the United States ferns are confined to the West, where they are less likely to be woodland ferns than cliff inhabitants. They are seldom found on the plains between the ranges, but occur on the mountain slopes up to the timber line. The number of fern species in any given area in the West is usually smaller than an area of equal size in the East or Northeast. Many of the eastern ferns are quite rare, one of them, the Hartford or Climbing Fern (lygodium palmatum) being one of the first of the United States plants to be protected by legislation in Connecticut. This fern is a northern representative of a tropical group.

**Seldom Become Weeds**

American ferns are adaptable plants, adjusting their habits to their environments and flourishing under every extreme of climate, seldom becoming weeds.

Many native ferns may be used in gardens, although they do not make good house plants. Some, like the Christmas fern (polystichum acrostichoides) are not particular as to soil, and will grow as well on acid sandstone cliffs as on alkaline limestone ledges. Other woodland and swamp ferns that are indifferent to soil reaction are the interrupted fern (osmunda claytoniana) which is large, but quite desirable; the ostrich fern (pteretis nodulosa), which needs to be sheltered from the wind, but spreads rapidly; the New England holly fern (polystichum braunii purshii) which requires a cool situation in order to thrive; and the maidenhair fern (adiantum pedatum) which is one of the most graceful, lace-like ferns found in the United States. Fresh fronds of the maidenhair fern, nearly circular, are produced all summer.

The lady fern (athurium felix-foemina) will grow in shady woodland situations in sunny swamps and in dry pastures. It is a good fern for cultivation, although its appearance is somewhat ragged late in the season. The cinnamon fern (osmunda cinnamomea) is well known wherever there is a swampy piece of ground.

A sturdy little fern which is commonly found growing in thick mats on dry rock ledges is the common popypody (polypodium vulgare.) This is found on limestone ledges in both the glaciated and unglaciated regions of Wisconsin, and it is found in as great abundance on the rocky ledges above the Hudson. Like the Christmas fern, it remains green throughout the winter.

In general cultivation, ferns require a plentiful amount of leaf mold or peat moss in the soil where they are to be planted. They should not be planted deeply, and those with crowns such as the ostrich fern should be planted with half of the crown above the soil.

Ferns may be planted in spring or fall, when they are dormant, or even during the growing season, if care is taken in moving them. If planted during the growing season, the tops should be cut off, as new foliage will soon form. If planted in the fall, they should be mulched with straw or leaves for protection over the first winter.

## Pilgrim's Progress in Flowers

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Bowdon, Cheshire, Eng.

WHILE staying in Ireland, many years ago, I visited the most beautiful garden I have ever seen. It had been designed for the owner by a Japanese, who had come from Japan for three years to supervise its construction.

Until I saw this garden, and had it explained to me, I did not know that every Japanese garden is a story, and generally a story symbolizing human experience.

We entered the garden by a little archway, and before us lay a flat, smooth lawn, with a simple border round it of pink and white daisies. This represented childhood.

As we walked on, the path and lawn became undulated. There was more interest and variety. The flowers became gay and bright in color. There were primroses (early youth), saxifrages (affection), mint (virtue), a flowering almond (hope), roses (love), a little cherry tree in full flower (good education), hepatica (confidence), and hyacinths, representing sports, games and play. Also there were white lilac and lilies for youthful innocence, purity and sweetness. Lovely little Japanese flowering trees were everywhere, and fresh scents at every turn.

A brook ran through the garden, and we crossed over this several times by picturesque wooden bridges.

Presently we came to a fork in the path. One path was perfectly straight, and went right through the garden. This was the path of duty. In its borders we saw thyme (activity), cloves (dignity), sage and flax (domestic virtue and industry). There were heliotrope for faithfulness and veronica for fidelity. Blue and white honesty were there, and little broom trees for humility, while at the back were azaleas for temperance, monkshood for chivalry and rudbeckia for justice.

The other path turned aside, and in its beds we saw London Pride for frivolity, and flowers representing, to the Japanese, weakness, pride of riches, fickleness, folly and insincerity.

Every plant in that garden was placed according to its meaning in the Japanese language of flowers.

After a very short way we came to a wee step down. It was not more than an inch deep—we might not have noticed it at all, had not our guide pointed it out. It represented the first wrong deed. Presently we came to another, a little deeper, and after that another, decidedly more pronounced.

There were large showy flowers, representing characteristics like fantastic extravagance, jealousy and vulgarity, heartlessness, falsehood, and inconstancy.

By this time the path was going downhill very rapidly, and ended in a regular flight of steps—flanked on one side by a vine representing intoxication and on the other by a shrub that to the Japanese symbolizes crime—into an underground cave.

The first step up out of this cave of despair was a very steep one. A huge peony representing repentance, greeted us, and a clump of Helenium, representing tears, but gradually as we wound our way upwards, the steps became shallow again, and a hawthorn spoke to us of hope. Finally we found ourselves once more facing the path of duty.

This we now walked along till we came to the hill of ambition and progress, which went round and round, always upward, until at last we arrived on quite high ground, overlooking the whole garden.

On a terrace stood a Japanese arbor and seats, and a most interesting visitors' book, containing the names of visitors from all over the world. Behind the arbor was a small grove surrounded by weeping willows and cypress, a truly peaceful resting place.

It is impossible to describe adequately the beauty of that garden. It was springtime, and every little tree was in bloom.

## Storing Dahlia Tubers

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

THERE are two very practical objects to be kept in view when storing dahlia tubers for the winter. One is, to keep them from drying so that they will shrivel up. The other is, to keep them from becoming so moist that they will decompose.

To accomplish both of these, many people bury the tubers in a heap of sand thinking to keep them in the proper state of atmosphere in this way. The ideal way, however, and the one which occasions the least effort and expense, is to line boxes with newspapers, and lay a few layers of tubers in these. In this way they are protected from cold and dampness by the papers, and if for any reason, too dry a condition prevails, the newspapers are easily moistened with a sprinkler.

Do not substitute barrels for this purpose. To use them will mean that the tubers will be piled one upon another, and breakage will be liable to occur.

**Need Care**

For it is a mistaken idea that dahlias are the huskiest of plants. They are sturdy to be sure, but they are fashioned in such a way that great care must be taken in handling them.

Dahlia tubers are sometimes likened to potatoes; but they are different in that they are produced in a clump, all attached to the old stem or stalk.

The eyes from which the new plants start are located at the base of this old stalk, and not on the surface of the tubers, and one must exercise great care in the handling of the clusters. They are all attached to the base of the old stem by slender necks which are easily broken off. When a tuber is thus separated from the old stem, it is useless, for it carries with it no growing point or eye.

The one thing that dahlias require, is an uninterrupted growth. When they do not blossom, it is almost invariably true that there has been a check in their development and that because of this the plant tissues have hardened.

**Letting Them Rest**

A valuable note for your garden diary is this: If by July or the 1st of August at the latest, your dahlias do not give fair promise of a colorful autumn, the only thing to do is to allow the plants to begin all over again.

If there happens to be a new shoot coming up from the base of a backward plant, the main stem should be cut entirely away just above the new sprout.

If there is not a new shoot, cut the main stem down within a few inches of the lowest branches.

Such a process as this must be followed with thorough watering and cultivation; but dahlias treated in this manner as late as the first week in August, will generally yield a good crop of flowers during the autumn.

In setting out dahlia tubers, clean the clumps thoroughly by rinsing in a tub of water. Then separate the stems for planting. This is better than putting them in the ground in a clump, which makes too great a crowding of the plants.

But the gardener is thinking more particularly at this present time about housing these tubers for the winter than about setting them out in the ground.

The first thing to do in digging dahlias up in the autumn is to remove their tops, cutting them off just above the soil with a sharp knife. Some gardeners who give a special care to their work, use a spade for digging up the tubers and a fork for lifting them from the ground. In any case, the cardinal rule for this corner of the flower bed is: Never pull dahlias up.

After taking the clump out of the ground, turn it on its side. In doing this the hollow stem is allowed to drain out. If the tubers are thin and small, let as much soil as possible remain around them. These are naturally more likely to shrivel up or break off than the big ones, and the soil will hold them in place.

Let the tubers dry in the sun, and then lay them in the new paper-lined boxes as suggested above.

## Your Roses This Fall

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

La Mesa, Calif.

Do you have rose bushes in your garden that each year seem to be holding on a little more tightly to their blossoms—bushes that are becoming miserly as to the size of petals and length of stems they offer you? If you have, you also have bushes that have too many long aerial branches; bushes that have been allowed to grow too tall; and that look weatherbeaten and straggly.

And yet it is so easy to keep rose bushes young and full of gorgeous, large blossoms each season. A bit of surgery every two years is all that is necessary and any amateur can do it.

In the late fall or early winter, after the bush is thoroughly dormant, dig it up and shake all the soil away from the roots. Then, with a sharp knife, cut away all the tiny feeder roots. Cut the large roots back with a diagonal slash until they are no more than a foot long and remove all the aerial branches to within nine or ten inches of the ground mark.

Loosen the soil well in the hole, and in the bottom put four or five inches of well-rotted manure, being sure it does not touch the roots when the rose bush is replaced as it is likely to burn them.

Following the recent season of general drought all roses should be given a generous pruning this fall and winter to help remedy any damage done by sun and lack of water. Both root and branch pruning will restore many a bush that otherwise will be of little value.

Next summer when you cut the blossoms do not be afraid of hurting the bush by cutting too long a stem. Cut it back to within one or two "eyes" from the trunk. The plant will thank you for it by throwing out new blossoms to replace the ones you have taken. And to prevent the bush from ever again growing sprawly and straggly be sure to cut the blossom stem nearest an eye that turns in toward the center of the bush. The next growth comes from that eye and determines the shape of the bush.

Never use scissors on rose stems. They often injure the limb beyond the eye where you had hoped to get the next growth. Use a sharp knife.

*Sparkling*

Fall Days

What a glorious time of the year to take a vacation trip through the country! There's an inviting tang in the air, flaming color in the trees, and fewer cars on the road.

By gathering information from the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor you can go prepared to get full enjoyment from your trip. These advertisements direct you to reliable hotels, restaurants, shops, and garages en route. They can also serve you now by telling you where to purchase the equipment that you will need for the trip.

Cactus and Succulents
for DISH GARDENS

Seedlings from Africa, Mexico, South America. No local desert types. Ten choice plants for $1.75 postpaid anywhere in United States. No Catalogue. E. O. ORPET, SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA.

# Europe Sees Value in Crime Prevention

## Centers Efforts on Proper Training of Youth in Citizenship and Right Use of Leisure—Especial Progress Is Noted Under Dictatorships—Results Begin to Be Effective

(Continued from Page 1)

tries. In Bulgaria no pupils are allowed to go on the streets late at night, nor can they attend public meetings not approved by the school authorities.

Training of youth for citizenship has become one of the major problems of the state in central and southeast Europe. All manner of ways are being sought to keep young folk away from bad influences.

In Austria, there is an extensive organization known as the "Friends of the Children," which has maintained scores of active centers devoted to the amusing, training, feeding and encouraging of children. Besides this is an organization of "Nature Friends" with more than 200 hunts in the Austrian mountains, which winter and summer has aided scores of thousands of youth in taking mountain outings.

### Checked by Dictatorship

This type of activity started by the Socialists has received something of a check under the dictatorship, but it is hoped it is only temporary.

In Yugoslavia, there is a very large official youth movement carried on by the state through the Sokol organization. This has penetrated into every town and many villages. Its aim is to inspire youth to work for the common good rather than for selfish interests.

In Hungary, a similar semi-official youths' organization exists.

In Bulgaria, a large institution has just been created by the state for "social renewal" of youth.

"Organize the child's spare time" and "keep the child off the streets" are the basic principles underlying Soviet Russia's elaborate crime prevention program for which educational authorities claim striking results. In Moscow, where the campaign against juvenile delinquency is most advanced, educators declare crime among children from 10 to 16 years old has been reduced in five years by one-half. Experiments in Moscow are intended to work out a system which eventually can be extended throughout Russia.

Soviet educators are convinced that much juvenile delinquency can be avoided by keeping children and young people usefully busy. The Soviet state undertakes to organize the leisure of its children even more thoroughly than its adults. In the schools, there is much emphasis upon such extracurricular activities as theaters, orchestras, bands, choirs, dancing classes and literary circles.

Moscow has five children's theaters, four puppet theaters, four children's moving picture theaters and a symphony orchestra for children. Twenty thousand Moscow children with mechanical talent attend so-called technical stations after school hours to experiment with radio, electricity, machine-building, aviation and architecture.

### For Proper Use of Leisure

Educators undertake to organize holiday leisure. Summer camps are intended eventually to receive every child for one month. Moscow summer playgrounds receive 55,000 children for eight hours daily, providing full meals and supervising play and study. In every neighborhood volunteer workers supervise games.

As long as possible, delinquent children are kept with normal groups, whose influence is considered mos tbeneficial. For those whose home influence is considered unsatisfactory, "children's cities" have been established in municipal parks where they spend the entire day.

For children who have committed minor crimes, school hours are extended, and winter playgrounds and clubs are organized in which their entire waking life is supervised. During holidays such children spend all their time, day and night, with supervisors.

Moscow has established 35 receiving stations for youthful wanderers taken off the streets. The city has 1020 "social inspectors" who investigate every such case, and seek to remove the causes of delinquency.

If parents are adjudged responsible, social pressure is brought upon them through trade unions and other organizations. If no economic or moral causes for misbehavior can be discovered, children are turned over to a special delinquency department of the Commissariat of Education.

### Begin With the Parents

Unwholesome home influence is considered a major factor in juvenile delinquency, and education of parents is being constantly extended. Special advisers for parents with difficult children have been appointed in every district, and "parents' universities" are set up in every large factory and office.

The absence of all "crime news" in the accepted sense, not only from periodicals, books, moving picture and theatrical productions, is regarded by Soviet educators as a major assistance in preventing juvenile crime. Crimes are reported only when criminals have been detected and when crimes are considered to have "social significance." This policy is closely observed.

Communism often has been described as a new religion, and in Soviet Russia the Communist Party surely attempts to cultivate something resembling spiritual culture among its followers and in its training organizations for youths and children.

Young Communists and Pioneers are imbued with an almost mystical zeal for social welfare and are taught to regard themselves as models of conduct. On the other hand, however, the defects of a system which holds up all older religions to ridicule and scorn and explains the riddle of existence on purely material grounds are sufficiently apparent.

Turning to the other extreme of the dictatorial scale it is found that a striking decrease in the number of crimes committed in Italy during the last few years is largely attributed to measures adopted by the Fascist Administration for the prevention of crime.

### Keeps Youth Out of Mischief

Political considerations have induced the Fascist Government to give particular attention to the young generation. This is being achieved by various institutions such as the "Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro" (After Working Hours), the National Balilla Institution, the Avanguardisti, and other similar organizations for the young.

There is hardly a single village in Italy without its branch of the Dopolavoro institution. After their daily toil, workers resort to these clubs and places of recreation instead of frequenting wine shops. The whole moral atmosphere has distinctly improved, with the result that each year the number of crimes decreases.

The streets of Naples up to a few years ago infested by hordes of "scugnizzi"—poor little waifs and strays abandoned to themselves who gave the greatest contingent to the Camorra, once a secret political and criminal organization—now present a different sight. The "scugnizzi" have disappeared. For the most part they are now on training-ships, where they are taught a trade and receive elementary instruction.

In Sicily, Fascism has uprooted the Fafia, the famous secret criminal society, which used to "educate" to delinquency a large number of young boys.

A notable step toward the prevention of crime by minors has been achieved by the foundation, last July, of a special court for minors. The principal task of this court is to reëducate erring juveniles and to bring them back to social life.

# Pioneer Anti-Crime School Proves Merit in Prevention

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO—Incorrigibility and delinquency among boys could be reduced 85 per cent, if the few special schools, already tackling this problem successfully, could be multiplied and spread to all parts of large cities, according to Mr. Edward H. Stullken, principal of the Montefiore School of Chicago. This is a pioneer special school and one of the most highly developed.

Streams of delinquent boys, headed for the Juvenile Courts, are diverted to these schools where the boys find a very rich curriculum, special attention given to their peculiar problems, and where they become again socially acceptable members of society, Mr. Stullken said. He was referring to such schools as the Montefiore and Moseley Schools in Chicago, the New York Boys' Probationary School in New York, the Boston Boys' Disciplinary School in Boston and the Thomas Edison School in Cleveland.

Results obtained among boys, considered the very worst type, have been so unique at the Montefiore in its five years of existence that this fall the school was moved into a building where its space is almost doubled and where 800 boys coming from a much larger area, including the back-of-the-yards district, can be served.

### Its Intent Is Prevention

The school was established in order to prevent juvenile delinquency and to adjust problem boys in a special school without court action or custodial care, Mr. Stullken said. During the five years of the school's history the number of boys taken into the Juvenile Court has steadily decreased. Last year out of 671 boys enrolled only 25 finally had to go to court.

"The great difficulty in establishing similar schools to reach more boys," declared Mr. Stullken, "is that they are tremendously expensive. We have so many special teachers, such small classes, and such an elaborate equipment of shops, recreation rooms, and special activities, that the cost is far greater than for the average public school.

"If every school could have as rich a curriculum and as fine an activities program as ours in addition to our special clinical work including social workers, dentists, and other trained workers, at least 85 per cent of the delinquency could be eradicated."

### Soon Get Down to Causes

Causes for delinquency are sought in the Montefiore School. Only those boys who are considered truant and incorrigible in other schools are transferred to Montefiore as a last resort. Here they are given their last chance which turns out sometimes to be their first chance, for they are allowed to tell their story to sympathetic listeners whose aim is to fit education to the needs of problem boys and to understand them so well that they will cease to be behavior cases.

"I was, making spit balls, and I couldn't read so good," were two reasons given by one boy when asked why he had been sent to the school. It was found that the boy had not learned to read, could not keep up with his class, lost interest, and became a problem in the former school. But when he was put in a small group of boys who were also learning to read, soon he caught up, reading became interesting; he could then study his geography and history; he was delighted, and his problem dissolved.

A boy spends only three-eighths of his time in academic work at Montefiore, and five-eighths in special activities such as electric and metal shops; a science laboratory equipped with growing plants; turtles, fish, white rats, guinea pigs, and tadpoles; a wood shop with benches; a music room where they whistle and sing; recreation rooms where they learn to play with others; a bathroom where an average of 50 baths are given daily and a library where books are no longer a punishment but a source of information.

# Oklahoma's 'Spanking Judge' Declares Parents Negligent

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ENID, Okla.—"One swell fellow" is Judge Jere Crowley of Garfield County, Okla.

Several hundred boys rendered the verdict, and theirs should be the final appeal, for they helped him earn the title "Spanking Judge of Oklahoma."

The "Spanking Judge" won fame and name a few short months after accession to office. No wife—no babies of his own—yet his attitude toward the juveniles brought before his court has made the parents of that county accept him in all his 33-year-old bachelorhood as competent to care for their young.

His observations have been handed down after several years in the Juvenile Court. That people approve his disciplinary action was shown this summer, when, filing for office, he found himself facing a no-opposition ticket on either side the political fence.

The average 125 cases Judge Crowley handles each year represent every class, every strata of society. Naturally, a great many come from families that are poor, but they are poor, "not so much of purse but of mind."

"The basic reason is not," says Judge Crowley, "that the schools, churches and courts have failed to perform their functions, but that they are not adequate to provide the personal touch that only the American home can give."

So he calls upon the fathers and mothers to perform their duty of providing a wholesome environment, and "the delinquent problems will be solved."

He asks them to mend the disregard for moral and physical laws as exhibited by their youngsters by seeing that they themselves do not express an open contempt for these same laws.

"How many children flout and violate the rules of government?" he asks. "Just so many as had parents who condemned the rules of society or failed to take time to instill those rules into the conduct of their children."

The Judge believes in spankings thorough ones, simply as a means of letting his boys know that that is just a "wee part of the penalty the law exacts."

But he doesn't believe in tearing down without building up. He doesn't pronounce the sentence without giving both the verdict and the reason for the verdict.

He gives the physical lesson first, then the mental one. If one fails, the other may win.

"There was a time," says Judge Crowley, "when the father and mother watched over their children and disciplined them in all that was good and wholesome. We cannot say that such exists generally today. The last 25 years have brought a complete change in our social and economic life. Thousands of homes from which come our delinquents are divided by personal selfishness of husband and wife for the many new so-called pleasures of life.

"To indulge in such mental and physical-wrecking pleasures of life, thousands, yes, even millions of parents, have developed a wanton disregard for the social, religious, and political welfare of their children."

The wrong home life—no guidance—no discipline! Is it any wonder Judge Crowley asks, that with the increased trend toward broken homes and laxity in discipline, that we are also breaking down the morale of our youth and the statutes of our government?

# Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

### Central States

**Arkansas**

BLYTHEVILLE—Every Wednesday, 10:30-10:45 a. m., KLCN, 1290kc-232m.

LITTLE ROCK—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

**Illinois**

CHICAGO—Daily except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

**Indiana**

TERRE HAUTE—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, Sundays, Oct. 14 and 28, Nov. 11 and 25, 1:15-1:30 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

**Kansas**

DODGE CITY—Sunday, Oct. 14, 1:30-1:45 p. m., KGNO, 1340kc-224m.

**Kentucky**

LEXINGTON — First Monday of each month, 7:30-8:00 a. m., WLAP, 1420kc-211m.

LOUISVILLE — Third Monday of each month, 3:15-3:30 p. m., WHAS, 820kc-366m; second and fourth Saturdays of each month, 10:15-10:30 a. m., WAVE, 940kc-319m.

PADUCAH—Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

**Michigan**

BAY CITY — Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc-213m.

DETROIT—Daily, except Sundays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WJBK, 1500kc-200m.

IRONWOOD—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc-211m.

MUSKEGON—Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WKBZ, 1500kc-200m.

ROYAL OAK — Sundays, 4:45-5:00 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc-229m.

**Minnesota**

MINNEAPOLIS—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

**Mississippi**

GULFPORT—Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WGCM, 1210kc-248m.

VICKSBURG—Saturdays, 12:45-1:00 p. m., WQBC, 1360kc-220m.

**Missouri**

CAPE GIRADEAU — Wednesdays and Thursdays, Oct. 31 and Nov. 1; Dec. 26 and 27, 1934; Jan. 23 and 24, 1935, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc-248m.

**Nebraska**

LINCOLN and OMAHA—Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., KFAB, 770kc-389m.

**Ohio**

CINCINNATI—Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., WKRC, 550kc-545m; Mondays, 8:30-9:00 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc-225m.

CLEVELAND—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., WHK, 1390kc-216m.

COLUMBUS—Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WAIU, 640kc-469m.

TOLEDO—Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

**Oklahoma**

TULSA—First and third Sunday of each month, 1:15-1:30 p. m., KTUL, 1400kc-214m.

**South Dakota**

HURON—Fridays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., KDGY, 1340kc-224m.

PIERRE—Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., KGFX, 630kc-476m.

WATERTOWN—Thursdays, 2:30-3:00 p. m., KGCR, 1210kc-248m.

**Texas**

AMARILLO—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KGRS, 1410kc-213m.

AUSTIN—Sundays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc-200m.

CORPUS CHRISTI — Wednesdays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KGFI, 1500kc-200m.

DALLAS—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KRLD, 1040kc-288m.

DALLAS-FORT WORTH—Sundays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., WFAA-WRAP, 800kc-375m.

FORT WORTH—Sundays, 2:30-2:45 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc-242m.

HOUSTON — Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KPRC, 920kc-326m.

PORT ARTHUR—Sundays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., KPAC, 1260kc-238m.

SAN ANTONIO—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KTSA, 550kc-545m.

SAN ANTONIO—Sundays, 2:30-2:45 p. m., WOAI, 1190kc-252m.

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# Merchandising Issues Active Feature of New York Market

Commodity and Money Markets

## Merchandising Issues Active Market Feature

### Prices Generally Move in Uneven Groove—Smelting Up

By Forrest Price

Spasmodic ups and downs characterized stock market movements today.

Traders directed their attention to the merchandising shares. About a dozen of these issues were actively traded at rising prices.

And business on the New York Stock Exchange was a little heavier Total sales approximated about 700,000 shares.

Traders keep a keen eye upon he various groups of stocks to discern if possible any tendency on part of the companies represented to make money.

And they came to the conclusion that the active retail buying that has continued good for months past is being translated into earnings.

Probably the most active of the store stocks were the McCrory Stores and McLellan Stores issues, all making new highs for the year. McCrory preferred went up nearly 3 points, and McLellan preferred nearly 2.

Other good gainers in this group included Hahn Department Stores, National Department Stores preferred, Macy, Sears Roebuck and Spiegel-May-Stern.

U. S. Smelting rose more than 3.

There also were some losses, including Bethlehem Steel, American Crystal Sugar, International Harvester, Union Pacific, Johns-Manville, Radio B. Homestake declined more than 10 points.

By early afternoon the trend seemed to be reactionary.

After a period of moderately rising prices bonds became unsettled. U. S. Governments which have had a steady advance the last week or so turned heavy. The reaction was due to the assassinations at Marseilles. Most corporate loans were heavy.

The grain markets were dull and price movements perfunctory.

Cotton prices were slightly lower.

Making due allowance for any unexpected shift in the business situation improvement in the heavy industries is on the way.

Steel consumers have been holding off in their buying in the hope of lower prices. The statement of Donald R. Richberg, directing head of the NRA, that codes should eliminate all price and production control features may mean a general revision of prices, and until the price question is settled steel buying is likely to hold back.

But consumers are finding their stocks are being depleted, and before long they will have to come into the market. The new $2,000,000,000 public works program the Government is bringing out it expected greatly to increase steel consumption..

Aside from Government buying there are various projects under way requiring large steel tonnages. These will give an added fillip to steel mill activity.

---

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—The stock market was pulled upward a little by a flurry of buying in merchandising shares today. In this group, McLellan and McCrory were active specialties, the preferred issues advancing about 3 points each, and the common issues a point or two. Macy and Spiegel May Stern rose about a point, and Sears Roebuck was firm. Yesterday's selling of non-ferrous metals subsided, and U. S. Smelting rallied a couple of points.

Elsewhere, price changes were pretty narrow. Du Pont, Santa Fe, Standard Oil of N. J., Loews, Procter & Gamble and others rose fractionally. Union Pacific dipped a point, and American Can and Western Union eased fractions.

**Retail Buying Heavy**

Buying in the merchandise group was evidently based on continued reports of a high volume of retail buying over much of the country, particularly in the agricultural areas. Bulls on these issues pointed out that Government checks to farmers were being mailed at the rate of more than $1,000,000 a day.

Reports of last week's freight movement already at hand indicated that carloadings may have reached the seasonal peak, as is customary early in October. September automobile production, as announced by the Automotive Manufacturers Association, was 32 per cent under August, and 23 per cent under September of last year. This was in keeping with expectations, in view of the sharp curtailment of production to give dealers an opportunity to work off inventories before new models are brought out.

**Bonds Unsettled**

The assassinations at Marseilles and ensuing gyrations in foreign exchanges helped to unsettle the bond market in the late trading today. U. S. Governments turned weak, yielding their early gains and finding levels 2-32 to 20-32 below the finals of yesterday. Treasury 3⅜ of 1943-47 were resistent holding around the forenoon high.

Austrian and Italian issues weakened under selling attributed to the assassinations, and other leading foreign issues sold off fractionally.

Corporate loans were mixed with declines predominating. Some secondary rails and utilities yielded a point or so.

## Bond Averages

(Copyright, 1934, Standard Statistics Co.)

| | 20 Ind'ls | 20 RR's | 20 Ut's | 60 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 83.4 | 81.0 | 87.7 | 83.7 |
| Week ago | 82.4 | 79.9 | 87.5 | 83.3 |
| Month ago | 82.6 | 79.8 | 87.9 | 83.4 |
| Year ago | 73.1 | 74.1 | 79.4 | 75.5 |
| 2 years ago | 64.5 | 66.4 | 82.7 | 71.2 |
| 3 years ago | 73.3 | 85.5 | 92.9 | 83.9 |
| High (1934) | 83.9 | 90.0 | 90.6 | 88.1 |
| Low (1934) | 72.6 | 74.1 | 77.2 | 74.8 |
| High (1933) | 77.1 | 84.9 | 88.5 | 83.4 |
| Low (1933) | 58.3 | 57.0 | 74.1 | 63.6 |
| High (1932) | 71.3 | 78.0 | 86.2 | 78.1 |
| Low (1932) | 53.2 | 47.4 | 70.9 | 57.5 |

(1926 average equals 100.)

## Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

| 1934 High | 1934 Low | Div. in $ | | Est. Sales | High | Low | Last Oct. 9 | Last Oct. 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11⅞ | 6 | | Adams Express | 200 | 7¼ | 7 | 7 | 7¼ |
| 34⅞ | 16 | 2 | Adams Millis | 300 | 27½ | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 9⅞ | 4⅞ | .60 | Affiliated Prod | 1100 | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5⅜ | 5 |
| 106¼ | 91¾ | 3 | Air Reduction | 100 | 103½ | 102½ | 102½ | 103¾ |
| 3⅜ | 1½ | | Airway Elec App | 200 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |
| 23⅞ | 16⅝ | .60f | *Alaska-Juneau | 3500 | 18⅜ | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18⅞ |
| 8¼ | 1½ | 9 | Alleghany Corp | 100 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 160⅜ | 115⅛ | .6 | Allied Chem | 400 | 128 | 127 | 127 | 127¼ |
| 23⅜ | 10⅜ | | Allis Chalmers | 300 | 13¼ | 12½ | 12½ | 12⅝ |
| 7¾ | 2⅛ | | Amal Leather | 400 | 4¼ | 4 | 4 | 4¼ |
| 55⅝ | 39 | 2 | Amerada | 400 | 39½ | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39 |
| 41½ | 25¼ | | Am Agri Chem | 300 | 41⅜ | 41⅜ | 41⅜ | 41½ |
| 13½ | 7 | | Am Crystal Sugar | 400 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8¼ |
| 72⅞ | 46½ | | Am Crystal Sug pf | 50 | 56 | 55 | 55 | 54 |
| 110½ | 96 | 7 | Am Brake S&F pf | 10 | 101⅜ | 101¾ | 101¾ | |
| 107¾ | 90¼ | 4 | Am Can | 400 | 99⅞ | 98⅞ | 99 | 100 |
| 33⅞ | 12 | | Am Car & Fdry | 300 | 16¼ | 16 | 16 | |
| 86½ | 32½ | | Am Car & F pf | 100 | 36 | 36 | 36 | |
| 62¼ | 46¼ | 3 | Am Chicle | 200 | 62½ | 62¼ | 62⅛ | |
| 62½ | 20¾ | | Am Com Alcohol | 400 | 27⅞ | 26½ | 26½ | 27⅞ |
| 13¾ | 4½ | | Am & For Pow | 2100 | 6⅜ | 6 | 6 | 6½ |
| 30 | 13¼ | | Am & For Pow pf | 300 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | |
| 25 | 11½ | | Am & For Pow 6 | 100 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 17½ | 6⅛ | | Am & For Pw 2pf | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8¼ |
| 10 | 3¼ | | Am Ice | 100 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3¾ |
| 45¼ | 27 | 6 | Am Ice pf | 100 | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27½ |
| 11 | 4¼ | | Am International | 300 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6¼ | |
| 38⅝ | 14½ | | Am Locomotive | 200 | 16 | 15½ | 14½ | 16 |
| 10¼ | 3¼ | | Am Mach & Met | 300 | 8¾ | 8⅝ | 8¾ | 8⅞ |
| 27⅝ | 14½ | | Am Metal | 2100 | 15¼ | 15 | 15 | 15¼ |
| 91 | 73 | | Am Metal 6% | 100 | 70⅝ | 70⅝ | 70⅝ | 70⅝ |
| 12¼ | 3⅜ | | Am Power & Lt | 400 | 4⅝ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅞ |
| 26¼ | 10¼ | 1¼ | Am P&L $6 pf | 200 | 11⅜ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 20⅞ | 11½ | 1½ | Am P&L 6% pf | 200 | 13⅜ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| 17⅜ | 10 | | Am Radiator | 300 | 13¼ | 13 | 13 | 13⅜ |
| 28¼ | 13⅛ | | Am Rolling Mill | 400 | 17 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 17 |
| 58 | 36 | 4 | Am Safety Razor | 100 | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ |
| 2⅝ | ⅝ | | Am Ship & Com | 100 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 51¼ | 30¼ | | Am Smelt & Ref | 3500 | 34½ | 33¾ | 34¼ | 34⅝ |
| 125 | 100 | 7 | Am Smelt & R pf | 400 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 118 |
| 98½ | 71¼ | | Am SmR& 6% pf | 100 | 97 | 97 | 97 | |
| 26½ | 10⅛ | | Am Steel Fdries | 100 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13½ |
| 81 | 59⅞ | 2 | Am Steel F pf | 10 | 70 | 70 | 70 | |
| 44¼ | 37 | 2 | Am Stores | 100 | 41¼ | 41¼ | 41¼ | 41¼ |
| 121¾ | 102⅛ | 7 | Am Sug Ref pf | 100 | 118⅛ | 118⅛ | 118⅛ | |
| 125¼ | 105⅞ | 9 | Am Tel & Tel | 34001 | 10½ | 109½ | 110⅛ | 110¼ |
| 27⅜ | 14¼ | 1 | Am Wat W & E | 200 | 16⅜ | 15¾ | 16⅜ | 16⅞ |
| 17⅛ | 7 | | Am Woolen | 100 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8⅝ | |
| 4¼ | 1 | h | Am Writ Pap | 200 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1¼ |
| 17½ | 2⅞ | h | Am Writ Pap pf | 200 | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| 17¾ | 10 | | Anaconda Cop | 2000 | 10⅞ | 10¼ | 10⅞ | 10¾ |
| 36 | 26¼ | 1 | Archer Daniels | 200 | 34 | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33⅞ |
| 6¾ | 3½ | | Armour Ill | 4500 | 5¾ | 5½ | 5½ | 5¾ |
| 64⅜ | 46¼ | 6 | Armour Ill pf | 200 | 61⅞ | 61 | 61 | 61¼ |
| 8⅜ | 3 | | Arnold Constable | 200 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4¾ |
| 9¾ | 4⅛ | | Art Metal Const | 50 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | |
| 18⅞ | 7¼ | | Asso Dry Goods | 3100 | 12½ | 12 | 12 | 12¼ |
| 77⅛ | 46 | | Asso Dry G 1pf | 100 | 61 | 61 | 61 | |
| 73⅝ | 45¼ | 2 | Atchison T&SF | 4800 | 51½ | 49¾ | 50⅜ | 50½ |
| 54¼ | 24½ | | Atl Coast Line | 100 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ | 30½ |
| 35¼ | 21½ | 1 | Atl Refining | 300 | 25⅞ | 23 | 23¼ | 23¼ |
| 35¼ | 21½ | 1 | Atl Refining | 300 | 23½ | 23 | 23¼ | 23¼ |
| 55½ | 35¼ | 2 | Atlas Powder | 100 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 42⅞ |
| 103½ | 83 | 6 | Atlas Powder pf | 20 | 103⅜ | 102¾ | 102¾ | |
| 57⅜ | 16½ | | Auburn Auto | 600 | 24⅜ | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | 24½ |
| 10¾ | 3¾ | | Aviation Corp Del | 300 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 4 |
| | | | —B— | | | | | |
| 16 | 6½ | | Baldwin Loco | 300 | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7¾ |
| 34½ | 13¼ | | Balt & Ohio | 300 | 15½ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 15¼ |
| 17⅜ | 6¼ | | Balt & Ohio pf | 100 | 17⅜ | 17¼ | 17⅜ | 18½ |
| 38½ | 16⅛ | | Barker Bros pf | 100 | 20½ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | |
| 10 | 5⅞ | | Barnsdall A | 2500 | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ |
| 19¾ | 10¼ | | Beatrice Cream | 400 | 17½ | 17 | 17 | 17½ |
| 15¼ | 8⅞ | .50† | Belding Hem | 100 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 23⅞ | 9¾ | | Bendix Aviation | 400 | 12¼ | 12 | 12 | 12¼ |
| 19⅛ | 12⅛ | 1½ | Beneficial Ind Ln | 100 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ |
| 34½ | 26 | 1½ | Best & Co | 300 | 33¾ | 33½ | 33¾ | 33⅝ |
| 49½ | 25¼ | | Bethlehem Steel | 2400 | 28 | 26⅜ | 27 | 27⅜ |
| 82 | 55 | 1¾g | Beth Steel pf | 100 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 61 |
| 76 | 18 | 1.40 | Bloomingdale | 50 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | |
| 10¼ | 6⅞ | | Boeing Airplane | 3200 | 7⅝ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅛ |
| 68¾ | 44½ | 3 | Bohn Alum & Br | 400 | 53½ | 51¾ | 51¾ | 53 |
| 66 | 76 | 4† | Bon Ami A | 10 | 84⅞ | 84⅞ | 84⅞ | 84⅞ |
| 28¼ | 19⅞ | 1.60 | Borden | 4100 | 25¾ | 24¾ | 25 | 25¼ |
| 28⅝ | 16⅛ | 1 | Borg Warner | 800 | 22⅜ | 21¾ | 21⅝ | 22½ |
| 19⅜ | 12 | 1 | Briggs Mfg | 300 | 17⅝ | 17¼ | 17½ | 17⅜ |
| 24⅞ | 14 | 1 | Briggs & Strat | 20 | 22 | 22 | 22 | |
| 44⅞ | 28¼ | .75b | Brooklyn Man T | 2100 | 30⅝ | 38 | 38¼ | 38¾ |
| 97 | 82½ | 6 | Brooklyn M T pf | 100 | 91 | 91 | 91 | |
| 125 | 118¼ | 7 | Brown Shoe pf | 10 | 121½ | 121½ | 121½ | |
| 9¾ | 3½ | | Bucyrus Erie | 200 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 14½ | 6 | | Bucyrus E cv pf | 100 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 7¾ | 3 | | Budd Mfg | 300 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4⅜ |
| 44 | 16 | | Budd Mfg pf | 20 | 22½ | 22 | 22 | |
| 5⅜ | 2 | | Budd Wheel | 200 | 2½ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2½ |
| 15½ | 5⅞ | | Bullard | 300 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8½ | 9 |
| 19⅜ | 10½ | .40 | Burroughs Add | 1100 | 12⅜ | 12 | 12 | 12¼ |
| 15⅜ | 5⅛ | | Bush T Bldgs pf | 10 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 3¼ | 1½ | | Butte Cop & Zinc | 300 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 2⅛ | 1½ | | Butte & Superior | 200 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 32¾ | 13¾ | | Byers | 100 | 16 | 16 | 16 | |
| | | | —C— | | | | | |
| 44⅜ | 18¾ | 1½ | Calif Packing | 2400 | 34⅝ | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34⅝ |
| 1¾ | ½ | | Callahan Z & L | 400 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ⅝ |
| 6⅝ | 2¾ | | Calumet & Hecla | 300 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 15⅞ | 6 | | Campbell Wy&C | 100 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 29½ | 12½ | 1 | Canada Dry | 400 | 15 | 14½ | 14½ | 15 |
| 18¼ | 11⅞ | | Canadian Pacific | 2600 | 13¼ | 12¾ | 12⅞ | 13½ |
| 38 | 28½ | 2 | Cannon Mills | 100 | 32¼ | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | |
| 86¾ | 35 | | Case Thresh | 3900 | 45½ | 43¼ | 44 | 45 |
| 33⅜ | 23 | 1 | Caterpillar Trac | 1100 | 26¾ | 25⅞ | 25⅜ | 27 |
| 44⅞ | 17⅛ | | Celanese Corp | 8500 | 25 | 23¼ | 23⅝ | 24⅜ |
| 22⅜ | 6½ | h | Celotex Co pf | 40 | 9¼ | 8¾ | 9¼ | 9½ |
| 32⅛ | 23⅜ | 1½ | Central Aguirre | 100 | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | 24¾ |
| 43½ | 30¼ | 2 | Cerro de Pasco | 800 | 37 | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36¾ |
| 48⅝ | 39½ | 2.80 | Ches & Ohio | 1700 | 42½ | 41¾ | 41¾ | 42¼ |
| 5½ | 2 | | Chi & Gt West | 400 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 8½ | 2½ | | Chi Mil & St P | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2⅞ |
| 13¼ | 3⅝ | | Chi Mil & St P pf | 1600 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ |
| 15 | 4½ | | Chi & N'western | 400 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 6 |
| 28 | 8¼ | | Chi & N'west pf | 100 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | |
| 6¼ | 2 | h | Chi Rock Isl & P | 100 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | |
| 16 | 10 | 1 | Chi Yellow Cab | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 30¾ | 19¼ | 2 | Chickasha Cot O | 400 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 27⅜ |
| 11⅜ | 3¾ | | Childs Company | 2200 | 6⅜ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅜ |
| 17⅜ | 10¼ | | Chile Copper | 10 | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅝ |
| 60⅝ | 29¼ | 1† | Chrysler | 16800 | 35 | 33⅜ | 33⅝ | 34⅜ |
| 24⅜ | 17¼ | 2 | City Ice & Fuel | 300 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | |
| 2⅛ | ½ | | City Stores | 15200 | 1⅛ | ¾ | 1⅛ | ¾ |
| 1¼ | ⅜ | | City Stores vtc | 4200 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ½ | ½ |
| 5⅜ | 2¼ | h | City Stores A | 800 | 4¼ | 4 | 4 | 3⅞ |
| 5½ | 2 | .80b | City Stores A vtc | 900 | 4 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 21⅜ | 8¾ | .80b | Clark Equipment | 600 | 15½ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅞ |
| 18⅛ | 9⅜ | .50 | Colgate--Palm-P | 4200 | 15¾ | 15¼ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 95 | 68½ | 6 | Colg-Palm-P pf | 100 | 93 | 93 | 93 | |
| 28½ | 10 | | Collins & Aikman | 400 | 12 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 12⅛ |
| 94 | 75 | 7 | Collins & A pf | 10 | 78 | 78 | 78 | |
| 9 | 5 | | Colonial Bea Oil | 400 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 8¾ | 3⅝ | h | Colo Fuel & Ir | 100 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 33¼ | 15 | | Colo & So Ipf | 50 | 19 | 18½ | 18½ | 19 |
| 19¼ | 6⅞ | | Columbia Gas | 3800 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8½ | 8⅝ |
| 78¾ | 52 | 6 | Columbia G pf A | 300 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 37 | 21½ | 1§ | Columbia Pic vtc | 900 | 36⅞ | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | 36⅝ |
| 77¼ | 58 | 3.40 | Columbian Carb | 300 | 65¾ | 65½ | 65½ | 65¼ |
| 35⅛ | 18⅜ | 1 | Comm Credit | 800 | 27⅜ | 26 | 26 | 27⅛ |
| 107 | 91½ | 6½ | Comm Cred 1pf | 20 | 104 | 104 | 104 | |
| 30 | 24 | 2 | Com Ed 8% pf B | 40 | 28 | 27¾ | 27¾ | |
| 61 | 35¾ | 2 | Comm Inv Tr | 800 | 46¼ | 45 | 46⅛ | 46¼ |
| 110¼ | 91 | 6k | Comm I Tr cv pf | 100 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ | 110 |
| 36¾ | 15¾ | .60 | Comm Solvents | 2800 | 19¾ | 19⅛ | 19¼ | 19⅞ |
| 3¾ | 1½ | | Comwith & So | 7200 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 31¼ | 22½ | 1.60 | Congoleum Nairn | 1100 | 28⅞ | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| 5¾ | 1⅝ | | Consol Film Ind | 800 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| 12½ | 10⅜ | 1½g | Consol Film I pf | 200 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | 14⅞ |
| 47⅜ | 25 | 2 | Consol Gas | 5800 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 27⅞ |
| 95 | 82 | 4 | Consol Gas pf | 500 | 88 | 87 | 87 | 88⅜ |
| 14¼ | 7¼ | .42b | Consol Oil | 6700 | 8⅛ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7⅞ |
| 112 | 108 | 8 | Consol Oil pf | 100 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ | |
| 2⅛ | ½ | | Consol Textile | 400 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ⅞ |
| 13¾ | 6⅛ | | Container A | 200 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8¼ |
| 5⅜ | 2⅜ | | Container B | 200 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 14⅜ | 5¼ | | Cont Baking A | 100 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 6¼ |
| 2⅜ | ⅞ | | Cont Baking B | 100 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1 |
| 83⅜ | 69⅛ | 3 | Cont Can | 1200 | 80 | 87¾ | 86 | 87 |
| 35½ | 23⅜ | 1.20 | Cont Insurance | 800 | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28⅝ |
| 2⅜ | ¾ | | Cont Motors | 100 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 22¾ | 15¾ | .50b | Cont Oil | 3600 | 17¼ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 17 |
| 51 | 40½ | 3 | Corn Exchange | 40 | 44⅛ | 43¾ | 44⅛ | 44⅛ |
| 84½ | 55½ | 3 | Corn Products | 1200 | 65½ | 64¾ | 65 | 65 |
| 9⅞ | 3⅜ | | Coty | 1100 | 5¼ | 5 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 36¼ | 18¾ | 1 | Crown Cork & S | 300 | 21½ | 21 | 21 | |
| 6⅝ | 3⅝ | | Crown Zellerback | 100 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 4 |
| 38⅜ | 17 | | Crucible Steel | 100 | 18½ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅞ |
| 3½ | 1 | | Cuba Co | 300 | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1⅜ |
| 9⅞ | 3½ | | Cuban Am Sug | 1100 | 7½ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7¼ |
| 65 | 20¼ | | Cuban Am S pf | 50 | 55½ | 54¾ | 54½ | 55½ |
| 52⅝ | 37 | 2½ | Cudahy Packing | 400 | 47½ | 46¾ | 46¾ | |
| 29⅜ | 13½ | | Curtis Publishg | 200 | 17½ | 17¼ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 5¼ | 2½ | | Curtiss-Wright | 3200 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ | 2½ |
| 21½ | 11 | | Cutler Hammer | 100 | 14¾ | 14⅜ | 14¾ | 15¼ |
| | | | —D— | | | | | |
| 34½ | 10⅛ | | Deere & Co | 1100 | 18¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | 18½ |
| 73½ | 35 | | Del & Hudson | 100 | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | 39 |
| 33¾ | 14 | | Del Lack & W | 100 | 18 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 18 |
| 55⅛ | 10 | 1¼† | Devoe & Ray A | 100 | 40 | 40 | 40 | |
| 28½ | 11 | 1 | Diamond Match | 200 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 23¾ |
| 46¼ | 32 | 2† | Dome Mines | 2500 | 41½ | 40½ | 40¾ | 41 |
| 28½ | 14¼ | | Douglas A | 1200 | 15½ | 15 | 15½ | 15½ |
| 103⅞ | 80 | 2.60† | du Pont de Nem | 3600 | 90½ | 89¼ | 89¼ | 89¾ |
| 107 | 90 | 5 | Duquesne Lt pf | 10 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ | |
| | | | —E— | | | | | |
| 12¾ | 4⅛ | | Eastern Roll Mill | 300 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 101⅜ | 79 | 4 | Eastman Kodak | 100 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ | 100¾ |
| 147 | 120 | 6 | Eastman Kod pf | 10 | 140½ | 140½ | 140½ | |
| 22½ | 12⅛ | 1 | Eaton Mfg | 800 | 14⅞ | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 19¼ | 6 | | Eitingon Schild | 300 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 31⅜ | 15 | | Elec Auto-Lite | 4000 | 24¼ | 22¾ | 23 | 23¾ |
| 101 | 80 | 7 | Elec Auto-L pf | 90 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 98⅝ |
| 7½ | 3 | | Elec Boat | 1200 | 4⅝ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4⅜ |
| 9⅛ | 4¼ | .20b | Elec & Mus Ind | 300 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7⅜ |
| 9⅜ | 3½ | | Elec Pow & Lt | 400 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 4 |
| 52 | 34 | 2 | Elec Sto Battery | 1200 | 38¼ | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 25½ | 13 | | Engineers PS 6pf | 300 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ |
| 24½ | 11 | | Engineers PS ww | 400 | 17⅛ | 16¾ | 17⅛ | 17⅜ |
| 24⅞ | 9⅜ | | Erie RR | 300 | 12½ | 12 | 12 | 12½ |
| 27¼ | 9 | | Evans Products | 600 | 16½ | 16 | 16 | 16¼ |
| | | | —F— | | | | | |
| 12½ | 3¾ | | Fairbanks pf | 10 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 11¼ | 4 | | Fed Lt & Trac | 300 | 5 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 4 | 1⅜ | | Fed Water Serv | 200 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 35 | 23¾ | 1.20 | Fidelity Phe F In | 800 | 28¼ | 27½ | 28⅛ | 28 |
| 30 | 23 | .80† | Filene's Sons Co | 20 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 106 | 87 | 6½ | Filene's pf | 30 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 105 |
| 25¼ | 13½ | .40 | Firestone T&R | 800 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13⅞ |
| 69¼ | 54¼ | 2½ | First Nat Stores | 300 | 64¾ | 63¼ | 63¼ | 64¾ |
| 27½ | 17½ | .85b | Fourth Nat Inv | 800 | 21½ | 21 | 21½ | 21⅞ |
| 17½ | 8¼ | | Fox Film A | 400 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | 12 |
| 63 | 20 | | Franklin Sim pf | 10 | 24 | 24 | 24 | |
| 50⅜ | 21½ | 2 | Freeport Texas | 800 | 26½ | 25¾ | 25¾ | 26½ |
| | | | —G— | | | | | |
| 20 | 10½ | | Gamewell | 100 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | |
| 11½ | 5⅜ | | Gen Am Inv | 300 | 7 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 7 |
| 43⅜ | 30 | 1 | Gen Am Trans | 3000 | 34 | 33⅜ | 33⅜ | 33¾ |
| 23½ | 12 | | Gen Asphalt | 500 | 15½ | 15 | 15 | |
| 14⅜ | 7⅜ | .50b | Gen Baking | 2000 | 7⅝ | 7¼ | 7⅜ | 7¾ |
| 10¼ | 5 | | Gen Cable | 400 | 6⅛ | 5½ | 6⅛ | 6 |
| 6⅛ | 2¼ | | Gen Cable | 300 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 25¼ | 16⅞ | .60 | Gen Electric | 7000 | 18 | 17¾ | 18 | 17¾ |
| 12¾ | 11⅜ | .60 | Gen Elec Sp | 100 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12¾ |
| 36⅞ | 28 | 1.80 | Gen Foods | 3000 | 29¾ | 29½ | 29½ | 29¾ |
| 1¾ | ½ | | Gen Gas & E A | 100 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 64½ | 51 | 3 | Gen Mills | 500 | 55½ | 55⅛ | 55½ | 55 |
| 42 | 24⅝ | 1† | Gen Motors | 20500 | 29¾ | 28⅝ | 29¾ | 29¼ |
| 115 | 103 | 6 | Gen Mills pf | 300 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 103½ | 89⅜ | 5 | Gen Mot 5% pf | 300 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102¼ |
| 45¾ | 23½ | 1 | Gen Ry Signal | 300 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | |
| 3⅝ | 1 | | Gen Realty | 100 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 19¼ | 10 | | Gen Refract et | 200 | 11⅜ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 13⅛ | 8½ | 1 | Gillette Saf Raz | 1000 | 12 | 11½ | 11½ | 11⅝ |
| 58.3 | 57.0 | | Gimbel Bros | 600 | 4⅝ | 3⅞ | 4 | 3⅞ |
| 28⅜ | 15⅜ | 1† | Glidden | 500 | 23¼ | 23 | 23½ | 23⅝ |
| 9½ | 3¾ | | Gobel (Adolf) | 100 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4⅝ | |
| 23 | 16¾ | 1.20* | Gold Dust | 900 | 17½ | 17⅜ | 17½ | 17¾ |

| 1934 High | 1934 Low | Div. in $ | | Est. Sales | High | Low | Last Oct. 9 | Last Oct. 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | 8 | | Goodrich | 500 | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9¾ | 3¾ |
| 41⅜ | 18½ | | Goodyear | 1700 | 21 | 20½ | 20½ | 20⅞ |
| 86½ | 64 | 4 | Goodyear 1pf | 100 | 68⅜ | 68⅜ | 68⅜ | 68 |
| 4½ | 1½ | | Graham Paige | 600 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 2 |
| 8¾ | 4 | | Grand Union | 1900 | 5¾ | 5½ | 5½ | 5¾ |
| 40⅜ | 28 | 1 | Grant (WT) | 500 | 29½ | 29¼ | 29¼ | |
| 32½ | 12¼ | | Great Nor pf | 2600 | 15⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅞ | 15 |
| 15⅛ | 8½ | .50b | Great Nor Ore | 600 | 10⅞ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10¾ |
| 35¼ | 25 | 2.40 | Great West Sug | 900 | 28⅞ | 28⅜ | 28⅞ | 28⅞ |
| 3½ | ¾ | | Guantanamo Sug | 300 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| | | | —H— | | | | | |
| 8½ | 3½ | | Hahn Dept Sto | 2500 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ |
| 52⅜ | 25½ | | Hahn D S pf | 1600 | 42½ | 40½ | 42½ | 40⅝ |
| 9¾ | 3½ | | Hall Printing | 400 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7½ |
| 24¾ | 13 | .50b | Harbison Walker | 600 | 15⅜ | 15 | 15 | |
| 6¾ | 1¼ | | Hayes Body | 300 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2½ | |
| 96½ | 74 | 8 | Hazel Atlas | 400 | 78 | 77¾ | 77¾ | 79 |
| 12½ | 5¼ | | Hercules Motors | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 81⅝ | 59 | 3 | Hercules Powder | 300 | 71⅜ | 71⅜ | 71⅜ | 71⅜ |
| 68 | 48½ | 3 | Hershey Choc | 400 | 64 | 64 | 64 | |
| 10¼ | 4¾ | | Holland Furnace | 300 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6½ | 6⅞ |
| 13 | 8¾ | .50b | Hollander | 200 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 430½ | 315 | 12† | Homestake Min | 400 | 381 | 380 | 380 | 390½ |
| 6⅞ | 2⅝ | | Hondaille Her B | 500 | 4¼ | 4 | 4 | 4¼ |
| 12½ | 4⅞ | | Hudson & Man | 300 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 24½ | 6⅛ | | Hudson Motor | 1800 | 8⅞ | 8½ | 8½ | 8¾ |
| 7¼ | 1⅞ | | Hupp Motors | 300 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| | | | —I— | | | | | |
| 38⅞ | 13⅜ | | Ill Central | 1200 | 16¾ | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16⅜ |
| 30½ | 19⅞ | 1.68 | Indus Rayon | 3200 | 25¾ | 24¼ | 24½ | 25¼ |
| 73⅜ | 50 | 2 | Ingersoll-Rand | 300 | 44¼ | 44 | 44 | |
| 49⅜ | 39¼ | .25 | Inland Steel | 100 | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | |
| 4¼ | 2⅛ | .10 | Insuranshare Md | 200 | 3⅜ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| 15⅞ | 8½ | h | Interboro Rap T | 1800 | 15⅜ | 14½ | 15⅜ | 15 |
| 11¼ | 4 | | Interlake Iron | 500 | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4⅜ |
| 6½ | 2 | | Int Agr Corp | 800 | 3½ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3⅜ |
| 37¼ | 15 | | Int Agr ppf | 200 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | |
| 149¼ | 131 | 6 | Int Business M | 3800 | 140⅞ | 140 | 140½ | 141 |
| 12⅛ | 4½ | .20 | Int Carriers | 200 | 6⅜ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | |
| 44⅝ | 23¼ | .60 | Int Harvester | 3100 | 30½

Commerce and Finance

# RFC Head Wants Carriers Taxed to Equalize Competition

Business and Industry

## Jones Advocates Tax to Equalize Rail Competition

### RFC Head Wants New Levy on Trucks and Buses or Else Sees Subsidy

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—Railroad competitors, such as barge lines, highway traffic and aircraft, should be taxed equally with the carriers or else it will be necessary to subsidize the railroads, was the statement of Jesse Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, yesterday, following a conference between President Roosevelt and the RFC head.

While Mr. Jones did not disclose the nature of the discussions, he stated that he thought the railroads would need about $30,000,000 in loans from the RFC during the balance of the year. He said he had not studied the railroad situation sufficiently to enable him to make any detailed recommendation, but remarked that it was not considered of particular consequence whether the taxation was imposed by the Federal or State Government.

"Interstate highway traffic should be taxed on a plane with the railroads," Mr. Jones said.

"If the Interstate Commerce Commission can control railroads, some agency should be empowered to fix the status of all interstate traffic."

Mr. Jones felt that bus and truck competition should be equalized through taxation, probably by additional assessments on these competitors of the railroads.

"It is either that or subsidizing the railroads," Mr. Jones said. "The same weight must be placed on highway traffic as on the railroads."

Outstanding loans to railroads amount to $350,000,000. The carriers have repaid $70,000,000 of their borrowing from the Government. Future needs will depend upon business conditions.

Mr. Jones declared that while there seems to have been some overestimate of the autumn business pick-up, business conditions are "pretty good" throughout the country. He said that the country "had expected too much too quickly."

A great deal of thought is said to have been given to the railroad situation by the Administration. Reflecting what was taken to be the Administration viewpoint, Mr. Jones declared that "government ownership was out of the picture."

"That would be the last thing to do," he said. "I do not believe that it is in the public interest to reorganize any of the large railroad systems at the present time. That would not be in the interest of the security holders."

## Silver Purchasing Abroad Said to Aid Buying of U. S. Goods

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP) — Treasury officials state that silver purchases abroad were being directed in such a way as to facilitate foreign exchange and assist foreign buyers of American goods in making necessary payments to this country wherever possible.

All possibilities are being explored "experimentally," they said, in connection with the regular purchases being made under the Silver Purchase Act.

At the same time, reliable estimates placed the amount of silver being bought abroad monthly at around 35,000,000 ounces. In the same circles, it was estimated that something in excess of 240,000,000 ounces had been purchased to date, including metal acquired under the nationalization order. In addition, 62,000,000 ounces were on hand from various other sources.

As approximately 1,300,000,000 ounces are needed to establish silver as currency backing on a one-to-three ratio with gold, more than two years would be required to obtain the metal at the present rate.

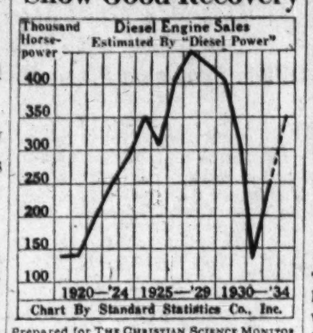
Treasury officials said the attempt to coördinate silver purchases so as to assist in payment for exports was "an interesting line of operations" but still in a decidedly experimental stage.

Special attention also is being paid to methods by which gold imports could be checked by silver purchases.

Officials said silver buying in London in some cases might be used indirectly to assist countries other than Great Britain to make payments to the United States.

Effective working of the plan would not solve the chief silver problem facing the Treasury now however—the drain of silver from China against which that country recently has made representations to the United States.

## Diesel Engine Sales Show Good Recovery




Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE principal markets for Diesel engines recently have shifted from stationary installations to utilization on such portable equipment as tractors, trucks, air compressors, and rail cars.

The pronounced recovery in sales, as estimated by "Diesel Power" and presented in the adjoining chart, is mainly ascribable to the increasing practicability of Diesel engines in lighter fields.

Because of the potentialities for mass production of small engines, the Diesel industry is in a position to surpass pre-depression levels during 1935.

## Commodity Prices Drop Four-Tenths Of 1 P. C. in Week

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—Wholesale commodity prices declined four-tenths of 1 per cent to 77.2 per cent of the 1926 average during the week ended Sept. 29, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

Of the 10 major groups of items covered by the bureau, five showed a decrease, four remained unchanged, and one, chemicals and drugs, registered an increase. Farm products, foods, and building materials were among the important groups showing a price decline. Metals and metal products, hides and leather products, and fuel and lighting materials remained at the level of the week before.

As compared with a month ago present prices show a decrease of four-tenths of 1 per cent. When compared with the corresponding week of a year ago, when the index was 71.1, the index is up by 8½ per cent. It is 18 per cent above two years ago, when the index was 65.4. Current prices are 29½ per cent higher than the low point of 1933, the week of March 4, when the index was 59.6. They are slightly more than 8½ per cent above the low point for the present year.

(1926 equals 100.0)

| | Sep29 1934 | Sep22 1934 | Sep30 1933 | Oct1 1932 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| All commodities | 77.2 | 77.5 | 71.1 | 65.4 |
| Farm products | 72.8 | 73.6 | 58.0 | 49.5 |
| Foods | 76.0 | 76.7 | 64.9 | 62.0 |
| Hides & lthr prods | 84.9 | 84.9 | 91.9 | 73.3 |
| Textile products | 70.7 | 70.8 | 76.3 | 55.3 |
| Fuel & light mtrls | 75.5 | 75.5 | 72.6 | 71.7 |
| Metals & met prod | 85.7 | 85.7 | 82.0 | 80.0 |
| Building materials | 85.3 | 85.4 | 83.2 | 70.6 |
| Chemicals & drugs | 77.0 | 76.8 | 72.2 | 73.0 |
| Housefurn goods | 83.1 | 83.1 | 79.4 | 74.6 |
| Miscellaneous | 76.3 | 76.4 | 65.1 | 64.5 |
| All commodities other than farm products & foods | 78.4 | 78.4 | 76.6 | 70.5 |

## Conversion of 4¼ P. C. Libertys Now Totals $958,000,000

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Offers of $8,000,000 more Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent bonds for conversion into 10-12 years 3¼'s yesterday brought the total presented to $958,000,000 out of a called total of $1,246,000,000.

Secretary Morgenthau declined to predict at his press conference whether an additional amount would be called as of next April 15. If so, he said, notice will not be given until the final date, Oct. 15.

Stronger prices for Government securities in the New York market, however, gave renewed support to the belief held in some quarters that such action would be taken.

The Treasury received additional encouragement in the sale of $75,000,000 of 182-day discount bills at an average rate of .24 per cent, appreciably under the last figure paid for such accommodations.

The nation's finances were discussed at the White House earlier in the day by Mr. Morgenthau and Daniel W. Bell, acting budget director, but no word was forthcoming as to the ground covered. The meeting, following by a few days the President's statement that appointment of a budget director to succeed Lewis W. Douglas had not been considered, was taken by some observers to indicate a more direct White House hand in budget preparation.

## Jobless Thousands May Migrate As Michigan Copper Mines Stay Closed

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CALUMET, Mich., Oct. 9 — The failure of the world's deepest copper mines to come back threatens to write a new version of "Acadia" into the history of North America.

The great copper country of Michigan, which at the height of production led the country, faces a momentous decision. Thousands of families in its stricken area may be forced into wholesale migration as the State's only hope for permanent solution of its staggering $150,000,000 emergency welfare problem.

The problem is graphic here in the Upper Peninsula. Only two major companies operate today. At least a half dozen well-known mines which shut down four years ago show no promise of reopening. One of the biggest, the Mohawk, will never come back, geologists say.

Interviewed fresh from a conference with leaders of the mining industry here, Dr. William Haber, state emergency welfare relief director, said, "These officials are frank to admit there is little prospect for revival on the present basis of 9-cent copper or even if copper might be sold at a considerably higher figure."

"The excessive cost of mining due to the depth of the mines precludes any future comeback, leaders agree," Mr. Haber said, "and when the depression is finally cleaned up, it is apparent copper can be produced much cheaper elsewhere."

Mr. Haber said mining leaders advised him that where 12,000 men were employed in two counties during the good years, only 2000 are employed today.

Copper production in 1933 from the Calumet-Hecla Consolidated Copper Company and the Copper Range Company totaled 46,853,000 pounds, a comparatively "negligible" figure.

Copper sold for 18 cents per pound in 1929. The low was 5 cents. Current quotations hover around 9 cents. The valuation of copper property stood at $28,500,000 in 1931 and is now $10,000,000.

## Sales of Cotton Cloth for Week Holding Up Well

### Fine Goods Bright Spot—Sheetings Are Strong —Prices Steady

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 9—The distribution of finished fabrics has been going on recently at a very satisfactory rate. Many dealers are in need of gray goods to replenish their stocks, but the weakness which developed immediately after the return of the striking operatives deterred many from placing replenishment orders.

Such uncertainty continued during the early part of last week in the coarse yarn goods market, though most mills held their prices at about the level of the previous week's closing. After mid-week when buyers failed to find any more goods for sale under mill prices they began to place orders. The net result was a partial recovery from the lows of the first half of the week. It is claimed by the mills that the prices now prevailing do not cover the costs of any but the most efficient mills.

Some merchants say that production of print cloths is now proceeding faster than the demand warrants, and therfore they do not look for any advance. They even concede the likelihood of an additional drop.

Sheetings were relatively strong since production had been curtailed for several weeks prior to the strike, and stocks were low, particularly on certain popular numbers. It is expected that these styles will be strong for some weeks. Buyers in need of those numbers were very busy picking up such odd lots as they could find without much regard for prices. Less active styles yielded from ⅛c to ¼c in price.

The fancy goods section of the fine combed yarn division was the brightest spot in the market. Good volume of a large variety of fancy constructions were moved during the week. Converters were making up spring lines and ordering substantial quantities in response to an active demand from both jobbers and garment makers. It was reported that the latter are counting on a continuance of the trend toward a greater use of stylish cotton garments in the place of silk and rayon because of the slim condition of the public purse.

There was a good demand from converters for colored yarn fabrics at prices ranging from 20c to 25c. In the standard combed yarn goods section business was rather quiet but mills maintained their prices, except in those styles that made the greatest advance during the strike.

The fine goods mills are not increasing their production and consider it useless to offer goods at concessions on a market where the demand is so light.

Goods containing rayon were quiet in the first-hand channels but quite active from second hands who offered them in substantial volume at large concessions below the mill prices.

The recent declaration of the leader of the new forces of the Recovery Administration suggesting the likelihood of abandoning the price-fixing and production control features of the NRA codes has aroused widespread unfavorable comment in the textile markets. Merchants and mill men claim to see a direct and undeserved slap at the one code which had proven itself a workable document in line with the original scheme on which the NRA was built.

## Comptroller's Office Not So Independent

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Treasury officials disclose that the office of the comptroller of the currency, once virtually independent, is being brought into closer coördination with other bureaus.

Special funds appropriated by Congress for the handling of closed banks were being carried on the Treasury's books and paid out direct. They formerly were alloted by the Treasury to the comptroller, J. F. T. O'Connor. Officials said the change was made July 1.

Press releases, officials said, now are sent out directly by the Treasury; whereas until two weeks ago they were issued from the comptroller's office. Officials pointed out, however, that publicity always had been subject to Treasury supervision and said the change was made entirely for mechanical efficiency.

Secretary Morgenthau has taken a close interest in applicants for positions as bank examiners and other duties in the comptroller's bureau. Under former régimes the secretary's approval was largely a perfunctory matter.

## Business Failures For Last Week Total 248

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—An increase in business failures is noted in the report for the latest week. Records of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., show 248 defaults in the United States for the week ended Thursday, Oct. 4. For the two weeks preceding 203 and 182 failures, respectively, were reported, while in the corresponding week of last year the number was 263. In no week since the middle of June has the number of insolvencies been so high.

Some increase in business failures quite generally appears after September, for which month the number of defaults is likely to be the lowest of the year, and that was experienced last month. Still, the increase in the past two or three weeks has been quite marked. A year ago, owing to conditions at that time, the reverse was the case.

The increase in the past week was mainly in the West and South. The number was slightly larger in the East, but for the Pacific coast states a reduction appears.

## Says Broad Inflation Unlikely From Excess Reserve Balances

### Dr. Marcus Nadler Sees No Sharp Price Rise Unless Government Resorts to Fiat Money or Further Drastically Cuts Dollar Gold Content

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—Sufficient inflation to cause a sharp increase in prices seems impossible unless the Government starts printing fiat money or drastically reduces further the gold content of the dollar, Dr. Marcus Nadler, professor of finance at New York University, declared last night in an address before the Forum on Current Financial Events at the university's Wall Street Center. He discounted the possibility that there can be any inflation based on the huge excess reserve balances of the member banks of the Federal Reserve System.

Dr. Nadler's lecture was one of a series in a special course devoted to current problems in finance and banking, in which a "systematic and orderly presentation of what the New Deal means to each important division of American finance and banking will be made," according to an announcement by A. Wellington Taylor, dean of the Wall Street Center.

**Two Bases For Inflation Fear**

Although "economic and financial activity in the United States is at present dominated by the fear of inflation," Dr. Nadler declared that "unless the Government has recourse to the printing of fiat money or further drastically reduces the gold content of the dollar, currency or credit inflation sufficient to cause a sharp increase in commodity and stock prices seems impossible."

He said the fear of inflation emanated chiefly from two reasons: (1) the large deficit in the Federal budget, and (2) the large surplus reserve balances of the member banks amounting to almost $2,000,000,000, together with the possibility of a further substantial increase in these balances as a result of the spending of free gold held by the Treasury and of the printing of silver certificates in accordance with the silver legislation.

"The budget deficit," Dr. Nadler continued, "is a more active factor in the situation since it is actually causing an increase in the volume of deposits while the excess reserve balances still constitute only a potential source of credit inflation.

"The inflationary effect of the budget deficit is due to the fact that the government securities issued to meet the deficit of the budget are purchased chiefly by banks which pay for them by giving deposit credit. During the past year the holdings of government securities of the reporting member banks have increased by $1,575,000,000 while their demand deposits rose by $2,607,000,000."

**Dangerous Inflation Unlikely**

Dr. Nadler stressed that large governmental expenditures, financed through the sale of bonds to the banks, "can create inflation only when these expenditures result in an increased demand for goods and labor at a time when industrial activity is already very high, as during and shortly after the war."

He added that as long as the expenditures of the Government were used mainly for relief and to afford employment for the jobless, "the increase in deposits created by the sale of government bonds to the banks cannot bring about a sharp increase in prices."

"Inflation based on the huge excess reserve balances of the member banks can become an actuality only if the banks are willing or able to utilize these surplus balances to make loans. So far they have not been utilized and the only thing that can cause an unsound expansion of loans is some radical action by the Government such as a further drastic devaluation of the dollar or the issue of fiat money, which would result in a flight from the dollar into commodities and equities. The advantages, if any, which the Government would obtain from such action are so small as compared with the great damage that would ensue to the national economy that it is not likely that any such dangerous monetary measures will be adopted by the Government."

## News Notes—Central Europe

**German Air Transportation**—Germany has made definite progress in air transportation. Government statistics just issued covering the operations of the three German air transport companies show that the planes of these companies operated over 10,500,000 kilometers last year, an increase of 15 per cent over the 1932 figure. The three lines carried 123,000 paying passengers in 1933, an increase of 25 per cent over the preceding year. Freight and package traffic in 1933 amounted to 2520 metric tons, a 20 per cent increase of the 1932 figure. The three lines carried 467 tons of mail in 1933, an increase of 22 per cent over 1932.

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**Motor Traffic**—Germany reports an increase of 12 per cent in the number of motor vehicles between July 1, 1933, and the same date of this year, according to reports from Washington. Official figures, just issued, show that on July 1, 1934, a total of 674,528 passenger cars, including omnibuses, were in operation in the country compared with 581,192 on July 1, 1933. The number of trucks increased 17,546 to a total of 191,715. Motorcycles gained 89,952 over the total registered on July 1, 1933, to a total of 983,994.

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**Industrial Developments**—The German piano industry is probably in the most difficult position of all industries, declares the Department of Commerce. In the pre-war year 1913, the German piano industry produced 127,000 instruments, of which 76,000 were marketed abroad. In 1933 only 1300 pianos were produced in Germany. As a result chiefly of improved domestic business, most German machinery manufacturers are of the opinion that they will be able to show profits sufficient for dividends this year. Germany's dye trade with the Far East has steadily declined in recent years. In 1931 exports to Asiatic countries totaled 25,880 metric tons, valued at 68,000,000 marks. By 1933 the value of German shipments to this region had declined almost 50 per cent to 34,670,000 marks and the quantity 60 per cent to 10,500 metric tons.

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**Austrian Shoe Trade**—Unfavorable conditions in the Austrian shoe trade have to a considerable extent been caused by unfair competition, members of the trade reported to the Government in requesting aid to stamp out some of these practices, according to Washington reports. The Austrian Boot Manufacturers' Federation, which represented the complaint, contended that its members could be controlled but that it had no authority over those not affiliated with their organization. Austrian leather sales improved noticeably during the latter part of August and the first half of September after a rather dull leather demand during the summer months. While the domestic activity increased, exports during the present year were lower than in the like period of 1933.

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**Steel Industry**—Although domestic demand for pig iron was unsatisfactory, conditions in Austria's iron and steel industry as a whole registered slight improvement during the early months of the current year, according to the Commerce Department. Home market demand for steel and rolled and forged goods has picked up. Keen competition is felt in the domestic and some export markets from Czechoslovak production which has benefited by the devaluation of the Czechoslovak crown. Exports to some of the Balkan states continued to suffer from exchange regulations in those countries.

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**Hungary's Budget**—Hungary's ordinary budget for the fiscal year ended June 30, closed with a deficit of 33,213,000 pengos compared with 158,400,000 pengos for the preceding year. Receipts amounted to 1,095,570,000 pengos and expenditures 1,128,783,000 pengos. Imports for the first eight months totaled 225,600,000 pengos and exports 247,700,000 pengos, representing a favorable balance of 22,100,000 pengos compared with 28,100,000 pengos a year ago.

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**Leather Activities**—Leather manufacturers of Hungary in general were well provided with work during the second quarter of this year producing principally medium and low quality goods for the domestic market and higher quality box calf for export, according to Washington reports. Production estimates indicate that the output increased approximately 15 per cent compared with the preceding quarter and 20 per cent compared with the like three-month period of 1933.

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**Czechoslovakian Conditions**—After the recession in foreign trade during April and May, Czechoslovakia reports a revival which became noticeable in the mid-summer, owing primarily to the ultimate price adjustment after the devaluation of the crown. Imports for the first seven months amounted to 3,595,506,000 crowns, a 13 per cent increase over a year ago. Exports totaled 3,765,972,000 crowns, a 20 per cent increase. The favorable balance for the 1934 period was, therefore, 161,466,000 crowns compared with 51,317,000 crowns a year earlier. Unemployment has declined from 844,284 in February to 566,470 in July which indicates a general improvement in economic conditions.

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**Artificial Flowers**—Shipments of artificial flowers from Czechoslovakia to the United States during the first half of 1934 were more than 50 per cent above the like period of last year, says the Department of Commerce. The export value for the period this year totaled $195,611.

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**Chemical Industry**—Following the devaluation of the Czechoslovakian crown in February, the chemical industry has enjoyed an unbroken upward trend which has more than offset the slack period just prior to the devaluation. For the first half of this year production was between 80 and 90 per cent that of the year 1929.

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**Polish Coal Industry**—Progressive improvement in Poland's coal industry is reported to the Department of Commerce. Production during July, amounting to 2,295,051 tons, was 9 per cent above the preceding month. Average daily output increased by nearly 3 per cent in Upper Silesia and 11 per cent in Dabrowa-Krakow basin. Domestic sales of coal in July amounted to 1,264,193 tons, an increase of 8 per cent over the June total while export sales of 773,160 tons registered a gain of about 6 per cent.

## West Takes Lead In Broad Program Of Rehabilitation

### Agricultural States Plan Permanent Economic and Social Reforms

CHICAGO, Oct. 9 (AP)—Victims of both the depression and the drought, the West's agricultural states have taken the lead in social and economic rehabilitation programs, a survey showed yesterday.

State government plans for long-range and permanent economic programs were dramatized by Upton Sinclair's sensational "end poverty in California" system to which he pledged himself and his administration if he is elected Governor.

The Kansas emergency relief committee has put into effect a homestead rehabilitation program under which persons on relief rolls are given financial assistance for working to improve their farms.

A Wyoming corporation has been formed, which has as directors federal and state relief officials, to move needy families from worn-out lands to fertile lands where they can earn their way.

Missouri has begun to segregate 5000 milk cows from the federal cattle purchases for redistribution to families eligible for the rehabilitation program. Preliminary work has been begun for the building of a farm to give 100 men over 50 years old a chance to build their own homes and produce their own food.

The State of Washington plans to put unemployed families on productive land in rehabilitation communities.

In Texas 350 homesteads are under construction for which 12,000 to 15,000 applications have been received.

Projects in Montana, all under the FERA, include operation of factories making mattresses, clothing, furniture, meat processing and canning, fish and fruit canning, toys, all staffed with 10,000 relief workers and all operating to furnish relief supplies.

A planning commission in Wisconsin recently suggested tentative programs for the spending of $300,000,000 in public works over the next 10 years, and the possibility of decentralizing industry.

New York State's new planning board will attempt to improve the transportation system, and, among other things, to remove farmers from unproductive lands by their consent.

New Hampshire plans to give long-range loans to communities at low interest rates. In Massachusetts the FERA has just taken over Hubbardston and will operate it on a coöperative basis as an experiment in social planning.

## AAA Officials May Loosen Restrictions On 1935 Cotton Crop

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—A cotton crop forecast of 9,433,000 bales yesterday sent AAA officials into conference to draft a program for next year which probably will have as its aim a yield of between 12,000,000 and 13,000,000 bales.

This would approach a normal crop and would mean a loosening of the restrictions which resulted in an acreage of around 27,000,000 this year, although some reduction in planting below the normal of 40,000,000 acres is looked for in 1935.

The Government forecast today was an increase of 191,000 bales above the September estimate but it had been discounted in advance apparently by both the AAA and the private trade.

Despite the upward revision, the anticipated yield is still the lowest since 1899, with the exception of the abnormally low harvest of 7,954,000 bales in 1921.

Drought and acreage curtailment combined this year in causing a production drop of approximately 3,604,000 below 1933 and 5,233,000 under the average harvest in the 1928-1932 period.

## Cold Storage Fish 43 P. C. Above 1933

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP) — The bureau of fisheries reported today that cold storage holdings of fishery products in the United States on Sept. 15 were 43 per cent more than a year ago and 9 per cent above the five-year average.

Holdings on Sept. 15 amounted to 73,648,000 pounds compared with 51,475,000 pounds on Sept. 15, 1933, and the five-year acreage of 67,374,000 pounds.

During the 30-day period ended Sept. 15 a total of 18,832,000 pounds of fishery products were frozen compared with 12,629,000 pounds frozen in the corresponding period of 1933.

## Canadian Crops Are Far Under Five-Year Average

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—With the exception of wheat, the production of grains in Canada is expected to be slightly larger than the unusually small crops of 1933, but far less than the average for the five years 1928 to 1932, reports the Royal Bank of Canada in its monthly letter issued today. The total wheat crop is officially estimated at 227,000,000 bushels, as compared with 283,000,000 bushels last year, and an average of 408,000,000 bushels for the preceding five years.

The yield of oats is placed at 345,000,000 bushels, as against an average of 399,000,000 bushels for the years 1928 to 1932; of barley at 69,000,000 bushels, against 104,000,000 bushels; of rye at 6,500,000 bushels against 13,000,000 bushels and of flaxseed at 1,000,000 bushels, against 3,000,000 bushels.

Hay was a small crop in many parts of Canada, pastures have been poor and feed supplies will be short this coming winter in spite of the increases reported for coarse grains as compared with last year.

## Reserve Deposits Decline for Week

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Washington, Oct. 9

DEMAND and time deposits as well as reserve balances dropped in the week ended Oct. 3, as shown by the Federal Reserve Board's statement of the condition of 91 leading cities in the country. Total loans and investments increased $22,000,000, while net demand deposits dropped $29,000,000, time deposits $6,000,000, and reserve balances in Reserve banks $98,000,000.

The total of loans on securities at reporting banks in the New York district declined $20,000,000 and $33,000,000 at all reporting member banks. "All other" loans rose by $34,000,000, with $18,000,000 of the increase reported in the New York district and $4,000,000 each in the St. Louis and San Francisco districts.

Holdings of United States Government securities increased $36,000,000 in the Chicago district and declined $15,000,000 in the New York district, $8,000,000 in the Boston district and $6,000,000 in the San Francisco district, all reporting banks showing a net increase of $5,000,000 for the week. Holdings of other securities increased $15,000,000 in the New York district and $16,000,000 in all reporting banks.

## Seasonal Decline In Car Sales By General Motors

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—Sales of General Motors cars to consumers for September dropped 14,610 from August to a total of 71,648. This is just 190 more sales than those made in September, 1933. Sales for the first nine months of 1934 amounted to 754,121, as compared with 644,892 in the corresponding period of last year.

Sales to dealers in this country fell even more sharply. At a total of 53,738 for September, the figure is 33,691 units below August. In September, 1933, sales totaled 67,733. For the first nine months of this year sales aggregated 841,588, compared with 672,545 in the like period last year.

The combined September sales to dealers in the United States and Canada, together with overseas shipments, totaled 71,888, compared with 81,148 in September, 1933, and 109,278 last August. Sales for the first nine months of 1934 amounted to 1,065,766, as compared with 784,302 in 1933.

The drop in sales of cars to dealers, which is synonmous with automobile production, is the usual course at this time of the year when the manufacturers are holding production down prior to coming out with the new models.

This figure will decline much more abruptly during October and November, and pick up slightly in December. That sales to consumers were more than sales to dealers by nearly 18,000 is an encouraging sign as it shows that the dealers are clearing their stocks satisfactorily in preparation for buying the new models.

## Increase in Number Of Bank Depositors

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—As an illustration that more people are saving money than a year ago, August Zinsser, president of the Central Savings Bank, points to the increase for September in new accounts and deposits in his bank, compared with the like month last year. In a statement today he shows that deposits of the bank were $1,746,188 greater at the end of September than at the end of September, 1933. During this period the total number of depositors increased to 207,971, a gain of 10,966 for the 12 months. New accounts opened this September were 31 per cent above last September.

"As a reflection of business conditions," Mr. Zinsser comments, "it does not necessarily matter how much people save, but an increasing number of people who find it possible to bank part of their earnings indicated not only an upward trend in business and employment, but also confidence in our country's banks and future."

## Crude Oil Output For Last Week Off

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 9 (AP) — Decreases in Oklahoma and Texas resulted in a 34,795 barrel reduction in the daily average crude oil production of the United States last week, the Oil and Gas Journal says. Production fell from 2,502,700 to 2,467,905 barrels.

Oklahoma production fell from 451,205 barrels to 420,775 barrels; that of Texas dropped from 1,121,047 to 1,110,567 barrels.

California boosted production 5000 barrels from 445,000 barrels daily.

Production in Kansas was down 2040 barrels at 120,200 barrels; the eastern area, including Michigan, increased to 135,228 barrels from 133,038 barrels. In the Rocky Mountains there was a decrease from 99,680 barrels to 97,890 barrels. Louisiana and Arkansas production jumped to 133,245 barrels from 130,570 barrels.

## Lake Erie Car Dumpings Decline During September

CLEVELAND, Oct. 9 (AP) — Although the seasonal movement of bituminous coal from Lake Erie ports is ahead of last year's record, September car dumpings showed a decline compared with a year ago, the Ore & Coal Exchange reports.

Last month 75,147 cars were dumped at Lake Erie ports, compared to 82,917 in September, 1933.

Movement of iron ore from Lake Erie docks to interior furnaces showed a drop of nearly 50 per cent over a year ago.

## Controlled Market Pays Big Returns On Pacific Coast

### AAA Measures Said to Benefit California to Extent of Millions

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 9—Orderly marketing of farm products under the Agricultural Adjustment Act is said to have paid dividends amounting to millions of dollars in California during the past year.

Just how large the benefits actually are is a moot point. No one likes to be quoted, and answers depend upon the source of information. But one particular report mentioned $25,000,000, while another statistician set down $5,500,000 as the increase due for vegetables, fruit, and nuts alone.

**Improved Marketing**

Although California farm products have continued to rise in price over both last year and 1932, few commenators are willing to attribute this condition to the effects of AAA measures alone. Rather, they point out that the more favorable situation has been caused by general improvement plus the marketing aids adopted here.

At the district office of the AAA here, it was reported recently that the milk market situation in southern California has been considerably improved, with producers receiving more for their output under a proration plan.

Similarly, other elements of California's highly diversified agricultural system are said to be operating with an improved marketing position and higher prices for producers. To make this possible, agreements have been granted to producers and licenses issued to processors and handlers.

**Citrus Growers Benefited**

It is citrus growing and distributing which is said to have benefited most from controlled marketing, and is regarded as the real test of the AAA. Possessing a highly organized system of distribution already in operation before national control entered the field, it is generally conceded that if the citrus growers cannot work under the system, no one else can.

But to date the growers' advisory committee of the California-Arizona Citrus Marketing Agreement reports their operations to have been successful. Since Jan. 14, 1934, when it was placed in operation, orange prices have been improved. On an average, they were not depressed below $2.70 a box, and during a week in June the price reached $5.50. This was in sharp contrast to the conditions a year ago when average monthly prices dropped as low as $2.52 and did not exceed $3.59 a box.

Just how serious such low prices were can be understood when it is revealed that oranges must bring $3.35 a box in New York to return a grower in California the cost of production.

## Nonferrous Metal Mart Featured By Advance in Silver

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—Prices of the non-ferrous metals have been inclined toward weakness. The severest decline was in the European copper market where sales were made as low as the equivalent of 6⅜c a pound, compared with our price of 9 cents a pound. The price of zinc was reduced somewhat to 3⅞c a pound, East St. Louis, a new low for the year. Tin declined to 50¾c a pound, the bottom point since June. Only silver was strong, having sold as high as 50⅛c an ounce, a new high for the past five years.

Lead continues the briskest metal with sales at the rate of 7000 tons weekly, or nearly twice normal.

The low copper prices in Europe are attributed to dumping of copper on the market by speculators. It is known, too, that production outside of the United States has been excessive.

Tin is comparatively steady, the lower prices here being due for the most part to falling sterling exchange.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON

DIVIDEND NO. 182

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable November 1, 1934, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on October 10, 1934.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

THOMAS K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.
Boston, October 5, 1934.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

*in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts*

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

*BANK BY MAIL*

BOSTON, MASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | Oct. 10 |
| Home Savings Bank | Oct. 10 |
| Union Savings Bank | Oct. 10 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | Oct. 10 |
| Dorchester Savings Bank | Oct. 15 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | Oct. 15 |
| Eliot Savings Bank | Oct. 15 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | Oct. 15 |
| Wildey Savings Bank | Oct. 15 |
| Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank | Oct. 17 |
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | Nov. 1 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | Nov. 1 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | Nov. 1 |
| *Other Massachusetts Savings Banks* | |
| Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank | Oct. 6 |
| Brookline Savings Bank | Oct. 10 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | Oct. 10 |
| North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge | Oct. 10 |
| Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville | Oct. 10 |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | Oct. 15 |
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | Oct. 20 |
| Grove Hall Savings Bank | Oct. 20 |
| Blackstone Savings Bank | Oct. 21 |
| Cambridge Savings Bank | Nov. 1 |
| Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank | Nov. 1 |
| Lynn Institution for Savings | Nov. 1 |
| Medford Savings Bank | Nov. 1 |
| Northampton Inst. for Savings | Nov. 1 |
| Somerville Savings Bank | Nov. 1 |

# Progress in Education

*A Tuesday and Saturday Page*

## The Museum Story Hour

### 'Once Upon a Time' as Door to an Enchanted Land

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

New York

THIS year educational activities at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, include not only many new courses, free gallery talks and lectures for teachers and the general public, but new methods and schedules for handling work already established at the museum. The story hours for boys and girls, given at 1:45 in the lecture hall every Saturday and Sunday from October to May, have been conducted for the last 15 years by *one* story-teller; this year three lecturers will alternate throughout the season. Story-telling under one instructor entailed a certain fixed approach. Under the new régime, variety in presentation will be possible, for the three lecturers — Miss Eleanor W. Foster of the Windward School, White Plains; Mrs. Roswell F. Barratt, a former instructor at the museum, and Miss Mary Gould Davis, supervisor of story-telling at the New York Public Library and lecturer at Columbia University and at Pratt Institute School of Library Science—will each employ different narrative technique.

The museum's foremost purpose this season is to attract children to the collections, not merely to entertain them with stories, but to make them better acquainted with exhibits. Although, as in the past, personalities will enliven the stories, emphasis will rest upon the work of art, the canvas, the sculpture, the tapestry, the shining suit of armor, the woodcut—whatever the art slant of the story may be. A colonial story may introduce Washington, but its chief interest will be the painter, Gilbert Stuart. A story of ancient Pompeii may admit the Roman general, Caius, but its main concern will be with Pompeian frescoes.

**Slides Add Variety**

As heretofore slides will supplement the voice of the lecturer, but she will wear no masquerading costume. Children love the theatrical touch in a story; yet costume sometimes distracts from the essential aim of the hours which is to pique interest in gallery exhibits, rather than in settings, however picturesque, upon the platform. The hours this year will be divided into sessions of 15 and 20 minutes straight story-telling with short intermissions for restless feet and whispering tongues to get their innings. This sectioning of the hour checks vagrant thoughts from running adrift, as those of young children are apt to do in the course of a solid hour.

Miss Foster opens the series with the story, "Buried Treasure." As in all her tales on the program her approach will be strictly historical. The "buried treasure" is the priceless collection of Egyptian jewelry from the tomb of Princess Sit Hat-Hor Yûnĕt (1887-1849 B. C.), daughter of King Se'n Mosret II, unearthed at el Lahun in February, 1914, during excavations by Petrie's archæological party. How mud caked the diadem jewels, how thousands of beads were laboriously loosed with a penknife, how the chance thrust of a tool revealed the golden tubes of the wig—all these details will yield historic value to the story. "A Story from a Prison," while encouraging the child to push his fingers across the colored surfaces of a map by describing the travels of Marco Polo, will dwell upon phases of art of the thirteenth, "greatest of centuries," again accentuating historic background.

Miss Davis will conduct her stories with an acute sense of their interest as ramifications of folklore, legend, anecdote, etc. In "Shen of the Sea" a single piece of Chinese jade is the pivot around which she winds a fascinating tale. The very title of her story of seventeenth century America, "The Legend of Scarface," suggests narrative highly dramatic and imaginative. Its solid foundation will be laid in the art of the period, when pilgrim silversmiths left signs of genius on tavern tankards and woodcarvers turned humble kitchen chairs into valuable specimens of "Early American."

**Painter and Silversmith**

Mrs. Barratt's stories will launch immediately into the realm of art, developing the æsthetic slant, the artist's point of view. "The Princess and the Painter," although touching upon the charming theme of childhood, will be a vivid study of Velásquez' magic light beautifying the picture of Princess Margaret, daughter of Philip II of Spain. Similarly, "The Braggart and the King," while introducing Cellini as a boaster and the grievances of popes and kings, will discuss his merits as first silversmith of his century, whose most magnificent piece of work was a brooch for the pontifical cape of Pope Clement VII. A slide showing the huge salt-cellar fashioned by his magic fingers will lend reality to a description of its contours.

To encourage the inherent love of beauty in every child by entering his enchanting little kingdom of imagination is the practical educational inspiration behind the story hours.

Courtesy of Metropolitan Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**The Story Hours at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, Stimulate the Children to Make Frequent and Independent Visits to the Museum. This Group Is Enjoying an Architectural Model.**

Courtesy of Metropolitan Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**"Treasure Hunting" in the Galleries After the Story Hour.**

## 'New Horizons for the Child'

### Home and School Round Table

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

IN HIS "New Horizons for the Child," Stanwood Cobb says: "The world will judge us educators of today by this one thing—'In how far did you help youth to apply their full potentiality to the upbuilding of a better world?'"

Shaken into awakeness as we have been by the experiences of the past few years, we have examined our systems of education with new discernment. "The chief criticism of the typical school of today," says Mr. Cobb, "is that it does not enough grip the life of the child, seizing and maneuvering it into intellectual interests and cultural habits." How much of our present teaching method and attitude, one wonders, is an unthinking hand-me-down from the days before printing, when the individual was perforce educated to be what Mr. Cobb dubs a "walking encyclopedia." "Today, with the world's knowledge on tap all around us it is as unnecessary for us to overcram our minds with factual knowledge as it is for us to overcram our stomachs with food like savages who know not when their next meal is coming. What the child of today needs," Mr. Cobb goes on, "is to have the school open up in him rich cultural tastes and appetites, and develop his individual abilities and personality to the fullest extent."

As I think about the nations, and problems, is not going to "lay hold on life" and build a better world.

Mr. Cobb points out that if we are going to help a child to unfold as a thinking individual, contributing toward the building of a better world, we must make greater effort to understand him. Taking a leaf from the experiences of children handicapped by deafness and dumbness, we find that a manifestation of nervous exasperation, resentment, rebelliousness, or discouragement, is traceable to their not being able to make themselves understood. The normal child, however, is for years handicapped by language limitation,—by "his inability to equal adults in the art of speech. When it comes to discussion it is difficult for him to explain his point of view. . . . How easy it is, because of this reason alone, for the adult to get the wrong impression of circumstances and motives that have entered into the child's action!" Children also often suffer from shyness. "It takes time and patience to draw out the truth from a child," says Mr. Cobb. "Sympathy, intuition and a vision of the child's true nature" are the ingredients he recommends in dealing with a child. Speaking as an apostle of progressive education, he adds, "Fundamentally, the adequate understanding of the child is a spiritual process."

Without agreeing with Madame Montessori on many points, I quote whole-heartedly from a passage of hers Mr. Cobb has chosen to put into his book. "The educator so often fails to understand and love the child. It is not exaggerating to say that the school teacher is often the persecutor of the child—unconscious persecutor, of course. This warfare exists everywhere, even in the family. . . . Everything these grown-up persons say is right. If the child is not of their opinion he is surely wrong. . . . One who loves finds in the object of his love all that is good, not only qualities that are visible but also hidden virtues. . . . It is evident that education has not yet been placed on the plane of love. . . . It fails to establish the atmosphere of mutual confidence in which the child needs to develop to attain his best maturity. Too often the adult and the child do not know each other, do not understand each other, and a struggle arises between them."

* * *

In this connection, Mr. Cobb has this to say: "A very important point in dealing with children is that adults should conceive the child as an equal. Equal not in years nor in experience; not in attainment of technique and skills; not in ability of expression nor in acquired knowledge and wisdom. But equal soul to soul. Equal as regards earnestness about life. Equal in sincere desire for self-expansion and self-improvement. Equal in zest for enjoyment of the rich environmental culture. . . . Whatever the child has to say should meet with the same courtesy and attention as if an equal in age were addressing us. So many adults are apt casually to put off the child as if its affairs were worthy of no consideration; . . . as if it were a talking doll instead of a human being." Mr. Cobb goes on to say that because the child feels this, he is not helped to develop. Furthermore, he takes refuge in shyness and withdrawing from the world of the adult in order he may find his real self. A child who is accepted as an equal on its plane of capacity, who is answered with seriousness and consideration, who is joked with as one jokes with a friend, who is, in fact, given a real taste of the beauty of friendship, will so enjoy the society of the adult that he actually seeks the mental and social stimulus and development that comes through this society.

"Parents who establish and maintain this cordial relationship with their children, this intimate confidential relationship, have the best chance of seeing their children grow up into sturdy wholesome characters and develop into self-confidence without the rift between parent and child which leaves the parent helpless before the waywardness of adolescent youth."

Mr. Cobb, as we said before, speaks as a leader and interpreter of the modern movement which calls itself Progressive Education. The book from which we have been attracted to quote so generously—while written from this standpoint—is, however, largely a discussion of child training in relation to the needs of the modern world. Further chapters on Character Training, the Child at Home, the Child as an Individual, as an Active Being, Training Children to Think, will give an idea of what is in store for the teacher and the parent in its perusal. If you wish to know something about Progressive Education from one who has broad knowledge of it you will be interested in the chapters explaining and interpreting its ideals. If you have found yourself horrified by what you have been told is the "Progressive's" attitude toward children and their freedom you will be better informed for reading Mr. Cobb's evaluation and criticism of certain of the more radical practices carried on in its name. This sort of evaluation, from one who knows the field of Progressive Education, is genuinely unprejudiced and helpful.

* * *

"Builders of a New Civilization"—what a challenge! In this last chapter, I find record on every hand of a thinking study of our educational aims and methods—practical, courageous, full of vision. Here is a final word from Stanwood Cobb on these builders we so need:

"We can encourage them to think for themselves. We can confront them with the vital problems of the day. We can help them to develop a technique for criticizing and evaluating the contemporaneous institutions. We can free them of restraints of timidity and self-consciousness, and inspire them to exercise whatever creative abilities they possess.

"More than this we cannot do. We cannot dictate to youth the pattern of the future world society, because we see it only in part, dimly as in a glass.

"But we can set youth upon the path of progress with a free, swinging gait. This is our opportunity. This is the most critical responsibility that faces the educator of the established generation in dealing with members of the oncoming generation."

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

("New Horizons for the Child," by Stanwood Cobb. The Avalon Press, Washington, D. C. $2.)

## Books in Their Mail Boxes

### Young People on Farms Helped Toward Self-Teaching

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

A COUNTRY girl out in Oregon goes to town daily to work in a woolen mill but in the evening she reads books, one a week, on home economics, so that some day, when she can afford to go to the agricultural college, she will have a good background for her studies.

A country boy, in Oregon who wants to be a sign painter is studying books on alphabets, design and other subjects, in which he can pick up information about his cherished future job. Another young man with some experience in the woods is reading books on forestry, so that some day he can enter the forestry service.

More than 400 people in the country byways of Oregon are similarly following definite courses in their chosen subjects. But where do they get their books when most of them have no access to town libraries? It is through a new service opened by the Oregon State Library, which furnishes the books and mails them out to farm homes where the people pay the postage.

**Can Continue Their Education**

This plan of getting books distributed on far-away farms worked so well in Oregon in its first year that the States of Pennsylvania and Illinois have recently set out on the same type of service. The object is especially to help to keep up their interest in education, those young people who have been forced to leave school for financial reasons and who are unemployed.

"We have enjoyed making out a reading course for you in Drawing," the librarian in Oregon wrote to a girl who wanted to take up sketching, "and know you will have a good time studying in this field. The first book we have selected, 'Drawing for Beginners,' by Furniss, starts with the selection of the pencil, and continues in a chatty fashion from the drawing of simple objects to more ambitious ideas."

Of a later book in the same course the librarian wrote, "If you cannot go out sketching, try the views from your windows, a corner of the room, a still-life group, anything, just so you draw." The whole course included five books to be sent, one each month, and led the girl up to instruction in pen and ink drawing.

"As you have not specified any special field in radio, such as operating, engineering, or trouble-shooting," the librarian wrote to a young man, "we have made out a course in general radio for you, which we trust you will find very enjoyable." The list of books planned for the country lad to read gave him the theory, practice, and construction of radio from the antenna to the loudspeaker. One book described the construction of short-wave receivers. Another covered the use of modern radio servicing instruments.

Friendly letters from the librarian and such care in selecting a course of reading to answer just the needs of these young people, have brought forth many delightful comments on the books from the readers, according to Miss Harriet C. Long, state librarian in Oregon.

In the first six months 123 different subjects were asked for in Oregon by 441 students. Of these the ones in which the most people enrolled were interior decorating, home economics, journalism, electrical engineering, aeronautics, nursing, psychology, radio, and short-story writing.

**Whole Family Studies**

On one farm two brothers are enrolled—one is studying English literature of the Elizabethan period, while his brother is figuring the mechanics of aviation. On another farm one brother is studying higher mathematics and the other is practicing landscape gardening. In one community, Miss Long reports, eight young women, enrolled in individual courses, gather once a month to discuss the books they have read. On a farm in Clackamas County the mother is reading books on home decoration, the father is studying salesmanship and the daughter is reading up on landscape gardening.

The whole project started in December, 1932, when Miss Long called a conference of 50 representatives of educational agencies including the State Grange, the State Congress of Parents and Teachers, the American Legion, the churches, colleges and universities, the State Department of Education and the State Senate.

To reach these young people various methods have been tried. One college president sent personal letters to students who had found it necessary to drop out of school. A volunteer librarian has enrolled 43 students from the outlying territory of one community. She wrote that the dream of a lifetime had been realized in bringing country boys and girls real opportunity.

M. R. Z.

## Handbook of Modern Schools

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

London

Parents in England who are desirous of selecting for their children a type of education that incorporates modern methods and is not bound by tradition or old-established orthodoxy have been provided with a valuable guide in "The Modern Schools Handbook." (Edited by Trevor Blewitt. London: Gollancz. 5s.) Twenty-one principals describe their schools, the school in each case being selected because it is a pioneering or experimental school, or is working along original lines with a view to giving a finer education than can be given under the old rules and conditions. The book is selective and representative. It is not, for lack of space, exhaustive. The schools are private schools, mostly residential; some of them established long enough to be educating the children of their earlier pupils, others too new to have sent pupils out into the world. Some take pupils from the age of two or three, some keep them until 19. Some are for one sex only, but more are for both boys and girls.

Many of the fundamental and axiomatic beliefs of the old-time teacher are challenged, and denied, by the leaders of these schools.

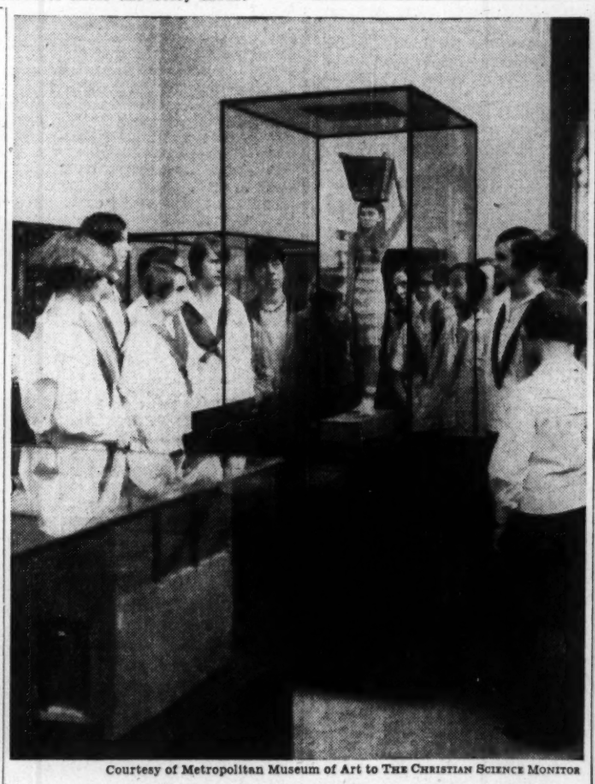
For instance, punishment in the sense in which this word is understood in the orthodox school is unknown. In most of these schools the child is regarded as good by nature, and if he falls short in behavior he is the subject of careful inquiry to see what is the cause of his lapse.

Coeducation is strongly supported by many of the schools. It is regarded as vitally important that men and women should gain a true understanding of, and respect for, the opposite sex; and, as the principal of Frensham Heights says in his book, it is only by bringing boys and girls up together that this can be achieved. Coeducation does not ignore sex differences, nor does it attempt to bring boys and girls up exactly alike. The boys and girls live together just as in a large family. They mix in classes, living rooms, at meals, and in the numerous societies common in a school. They have opportunity to get away from each other if they wish.

Dartington Hall is unique in that it is part of an experimental estate, containing a whole rural community, with the usual industries and communal life. It is the first progressive school in England to have been endowed as liberally as the traditional schools. The school is associated with the life of the estate—for example, there is a school farm. It aims at educating children for a world in which competition is giving way to coöperation. It has many striking departures from tradition.

Discipline in these schools is not in most cases the discipline obtained solely by external control and enforced by severity; the children themselves help to make it; and some of it is the automatic discipline of cause and effect.

government, especially local and metropolitan government, movies, the way people choose to amuse themselves, expressions on the faces of people in the subways, the influence of headlines in city papers—and also of our methods of teaching—I wonder what we should be doing to make of each child a more intelligent builder. I do not mean, of course, that we should turn out young revolutionaries. That is not intelligent building—nor, in fact, building at all. But I think, as parents and as teachers, we can do much serious thinking over the difference between mere questionless conforming and really intelligent adjustment. It is easier to make a child conform than it is to teach him to think, especially as much of our pedagogical heritage has been along lines of teaching conformity. But the child who conforms rather than adjusts himself to social



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# Big Ten Football -- World Series Baseball -- Gerard B. Lambert Buys the Yankee

## Ohio State and Illinois Meet In Big Ten Game

### Chicago vs. Michigan Is Another Conference Football Contest This Week

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Oct. 9—When Ohio State and Illinois meet on the gridiron the occasion usually proves one of the high spots of the Big Ten football championship race. This Saturday their traditional clash overshadows all other games on the day's schedule. They play at Champaign, Ill. Both teams were successful last week, Ohio State defeating Indiana, 33 to 0, and Illinois outpointing Washington University of St. Louis, 12 to 7.

Another Conference engagement, gaining interest with the possibility of a Chicago victory, brings Michigan to the midway. Four times champions or co-champions of the league, the Wolverines got one of the great surprises of the season in a 16-to-0 defeat handed out by Michigan State. The Maroons did not play.

Other Big Ten teams, except Minnesota, take part in non-Conference struggles. Minnesota's veteran machine, beating Nebraska 20 to 0, is considered the best possibility for the title which it looks as though Michigan will be unable to defend. The Gophers rest in preparation for a visit to Pittsburgh a week hence.

**Northwestern vs. Stanford**

Wisconsin receives South Dakota State at Madison, while the other teams visit strange gridirons. Northwestern, defeated 20 to 7 by Iowa, is on its way to tackle Stanford at Palo Alto, Calif. The victorious Iowa eleven invades Lincoln, Neb., encountering the Big Ten-beaten Cornhuskers, title defenders of the Big Six. Indiana journeys to play Temple at Philadelphia. Purdue beaten by Rice, 10 to 0, visits South Bend., Ind., to face another Texas vanquished team, Notre Dame, which lost 7 to 6, breaking a long tradition on the home field.

Some fans may expect Ohio State, because of its much better showing last week, to trounce Illinois. The Buckeyes were more impressive, beating Indiana by a one-sided score, than the Illini, making a late march of 85 yards to beat Washington.

Victory over the Hoosiers made an auspicious opening for Ohio State's new coach, Francis A. Schmidt. The plays selected by the team made good use of a junior halfback who did not attract much attention last year, Franklin A. Boucher '36. Substituting for the veteran, J. E. Smith '35, Boucher ran 78 yards for Ohio State's first touchdown, and made another in the fourth quarter on a wide sweep from the 13-yard line. In the latter run he crossed the field without interference and fought his way to the goal singlehanded. R. J. Hoekin '35, veteran halfback from last year, scored two touchdowns and Frank L. Antenucci '37, halfback, made one.

The strong running game of the Buckeyes was varied by two skilled passing combinations, W. H. Dye '37, quarterback, to Antenucci, and Stanley Pinchura '36, quarterback, to F. S. Cumiskey '36, end, and if all these boys can work in a measure as well against the almost certainly more formidable opposition at Illinois, the Buckeyes may go to town this week.

**Illinois Attack Varied**

Illinois, on the other hand, may not have extended itself against Washington. Coach R. C. Zuppke's boys delivered the power to score when they saw something had to be done quick. A long series of power smashes, by L. L. Lindberg '36, halfback, a pair of short passes, J. T. Brunon '35, quarterback, to F. E. Froshouer '35, halfback, and a seven-yard dash by Lindberg, performed the trick. Lindberg also threw passes well, and standing on his own five-yard line punted 71 yards. The first touchdown was made with plunges and passes, similar to the late one, ending in a lateral to Robert Grieve '37, sub quarterback who ran over the line with the ball. This Illinois eleven has an attack as varied as Ohio State. When these teams met last year, the Buckeyes won, 7 to 6. Their rivalry, going back to 1902, shows 11 victories for Illinois, 9 for Ohio State and 2 tied.

Michigan, defeated for the first time since 1931, may be harder to beat this week-end. The secondary defense, especially, should have learned a good lesson. Its forward pass offensive was broken up by Michigan State, whether the ball was thrown by J. M. Regrezi '35, fullback, or R. D. Oliver '35, quarterback. The latter, a substitute for W. W. Renner '34, may work in the regular berth, with Renner switched to halfback when he returns to the lineup.

After a week's rest, Chicago should be at the height of its strength for the Wolverines. The Maroons defeated Carroll 19 to 0 in the season opener, showing possibilities, with J. J. Berwanger '35, and Edward Bartlett '36, halfbacks, and J. L. Baker '35, end, leading the attack. Michigan has a margin of victory over Chicago in past seasons, a margin widened by a 28-to-0 score last year.

Thanks to the toe of Mario Pacetti '35, tackle, Wisconsin was delivered from a scoreless tie with Marquette. On the last play of a stubborn defensive game Pacetti place-kicked a field-goal from the 23-yard line. He missed an earlier effort at 35 yards.

**Middle of Line Weak**

Northwestern should play a better game against Stanford than against Iowa. The Wildcats displayed a brilliant pass attack, but overworked it. Iowa finally learning to cover. Passes yielded a touchdown, however, in the first quarter, with Robert Swisher '37, halfback, throwing to Walter Cruice '36, halfback, for a 37-yard gain, and Hugh Duvall '36, fullback, hitting the line for the final push. The middle of the Wildcats' line needs strengthening, and the secondary defense must improve tackling of open-field runners. Stanford will keep the Wildcats busy, if its victory, 17 to 0, over Oregon State is a sign.

While Oze Simmons '37, halfback, and R. C. Crane '36, fullback, may give Nebraska some anxious moments, the Cornhuskers should first prepare for the defensive work of a great pair of tackles, William Secl '36, and F. F. Radloff '35. They ruined Northwestern running attack, forcing the Wildcats to take to the air. Simmons proved a new running star, changing his pace, hitting so hard when tackled the Wildcats bounced off. He was slow getting past the scrimmage line, but almost unstoppable thereafter. If Nebraska can strip Simmons of his interference behind the scrimmage line on those wide sweeping runs, he can be nailed for big losses. Northwestern did it many times.

Minnesota's new fullback, Stanley C. Kost '35, made two touchdowns against Nebraska, and William Bevan '36, guard, made the other, the latter on an intercepted pass. Kostka dashed 9 and 47 yards for his markers. F. L. Lund '35, halfback, gained the most yardage, 170 in 24 attempts. With power and speed, and defensive experience, the Gophers may be hard to stop any time this season.

**Columbus Wins by 9 to 8**

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 9 (AP)—A five-run rally in the ninth inning lifted the Columbus Red Birds to a 9-to-8 victory over the Toronto Maple Leafs last night, and gave the Birds a 4-to-3 lead in the struggle for the minor league baseball championship. The eighth game will be played this afternoon, and if a ninth game is necessary it will be played tonight.

### Leads the Maroons

Capt. E. C. Patterson '35
University of Chicago Football Team.

## Edith Quier And Mrs. E. H. Vare Tie For Medal Honors

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9—Carding 78s Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr. of the Philadelphia Country Club, and Edith A. Quier of Huntingdon Valley C. C. tied yesterday for the qualifying medal in the twenty-second annual invitation golf tournament for the Berthellyn Cup over the Huntingdon Valley links.

Mrs. William G. Hamilton Jr. of Huntingdon Valley and Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City were the leaders' nearest competitors. Each scored cards of 80. Mrs. Hamilton is the former Jane McCullough, who was runner-up for the famous trophy last year.

Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of The Merion Cricket Club, winner of the Berthellyn Cup in 1933 for the fourth time, qualified yesterday with a card of 84.

Others close to the leading pair were Bernice Wall of the Oshkosh (Wis.) Country Club, who finished with an 81, and Jean Kyer of Ann Arbor, Mich., one of last year's semi-finalists, and Mrs. Dan Chandler of Dallas, Texas, with cards of 82.

Thirty-two players scored 91 or better. One of them—Mrs. K. F. Scheidt of Marion—withdrew, so four players were scheduled to tee off this morning in a playoff for last place in the championship division. The four figuring in the playoff were Mrs. Donald Strachan, Philadelphia C. C.; Mrs. C. R. Harbaugh of Cleveland; Polly Andrews, Greenwich, Conn., and Hope Starr of Sunnybrook. They scored cards of 92 yesterday.

Matchplay begins today and will conclude on Saturday, one 18-hole series being scheduled each day. The qualifiers:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mrs. E. H. Vare Jr., Philadelphia Country | 36 | 42 | 78 |
| Edith A. Quier, Huntingdon Valley | 39 | 39 | 78 |
| Mrs. W. G. Hamilton Jr., Huntingdon Valley | 42 | 38 | 80 |
| Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Kansas City | 38 | 42 | 80 |
| Bernice Wall, Oshkosh, Wis. | 38 | 43 | 81 |
| Jean Kyer, Ann Arbor, Mich. | 39 | 43 | 82 |
| Mrs. Dan Chandler, Dallas, Texas | 44 | 38 | 82 |
| Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia Country | 40 | 43 | 83 |
| Deborah Verry, Worcester, Mass. | 42 | 41 | 83 |
| Mary Rogers, Jacksonville | 39 | 44 | 83 |
| Mrs. H. Hofman Dolan, Merion | 40 | 44 | 84 |
| Mrs. Dorothy C. Hurd, Merion | 42 | 42 | 84 |
| Jean Bauer, Providence | 40 | 44 | 84 |
| Mrs. Arthur Harrison, Buffalo | 39 | 46 | 85 |
| Mrs. Helen B. Stetson, Huntingdon Valley | 41 | 45 | 86 |
| Frances Williams, St. Day | 42 | 44 | 86 |
| Isabel Henry, Sunnybrook | 43 | 45 | 88 |
| Mrs. T. J. O'Reilly, New York | 42 | 46 | 88 |
| Mrs. L. Solomon, Memphis, Tenn. | 46 | 42 | 88 |
| Mrs. Charles Dennehy, Chicago | 44 | 44 | 88 |
| Mrs. N. P. Rood, Wilmington | 44 | 45 | 89 |
| Mrs. N. S. Goldberger, Long Branch, N. J. | 46 | 43 | 89 |
| *Mrs. Karl F. Scheidt, Merion | 47 | 42 | 89 |
| Mrs. George R. Johnson, Old York Road | 44 | 46 | 90 |
| Mrs. J. F. Mohr, Philadelphia Cricket | 44 | 46 | 90 |
| Mrs. S. E. Martin, Huntingdon Valley | 49 | 41 | 90 |
| Betty Vetterlein, Philadelphia Country | 43 | 47 | 90 |
| Barbara Weaver, Huntingdon Val. | 46 | 44 | 90 |
| Mrs. J. J. Mitchell 3d, Merion | 45 | 45 | 90 |
| Mrs. F. A. Neuberg, Hackensack | 44 | 47 | 91 |
| Catharine Graff, Tredyffrin | 43 | 48 | 91 |

*Withdrew. Place to be filled by a playoff between Polly Andrews of Greenwich, Conn., Hope Starr of Sunnybrook, Mrs. C. R. Haubaugh of Cleveland and Mrs. Donald Strachan of Philadelphia Country Club.

**Mrs. Clark Wins Medal Round**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Mrs. David H. Clark of Washington, who won the qualifying round medal yesterday with an 83, faced Mrs. R. C. Welton of Richmond, Va., in first-round match play of the Middle Atlantic women's golf championship today. In the play over the Washington Golf and Country Club, Lily Harper of Portsmouth, young Virginia women's title holder, was pitted against Mrs. H. Peabody of Washington. Miss Harper had a 90 yesterday, while Mrs. Peabody had 101 and Mrs. Welton 103. Only three out-of-town players appeared for the opening round of play, and Miss Harper and Mrs. Welton qualified for the top flight. Mrs. Betty Meckley of Washington was second in the medal round with an 87, while Mrs. Ronald MacKenzie and Susan Hacker, both of Washington, had 89's.

**Tilney Wins at Princeton**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 9—Norcross Tilney '35 of New York captured the annual fall tennis tournament at Princeton University by defeating Thomas Flynn '35 of Bayside, L. I., in the final-round match played on the Church Courts yesterday. The score: 6—2, 4—6, 6—4, 6—0. Flynn was the first-ranking player on the undefeated varsity team last season.

## Cardinals Beat Schoolboy Rowe And Even Series

### Paul Dean Wins His Second Game of Classic—Durocher Hits Hard

**World Series Standing**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis Nationals | 3 | 3 | .500 |
| Detroit Americans | 3 | 3 | .500 |

**Result Oct. 8**

St. Louis 4, Detroit 3

DETROIT, Oct. 9 (AP)—In the most tensely dramatic game yet played in the current World Series, 21-year-old Paul Dean whipped 22-year-old Lynwood (Schoolboy) Rowe, Detroit Tiger ace, yesterday and pitched the St. Louis Cardinals back to even terms with the hard-fought 4-to-3 victory.

The supposedly weak-hitting Leo Durocher, batting just ahead of the pitcher, led the attack with three booming base hits as the Cardinals threshed the youthful giant who beat them in 12 innings four days ago.

Pitching his second brilliant victory of the series, despite a succession of pitfalls which he and his teammates dug for themeslves, the "Li'l Brother" of the Dean family accounted for the third triumph of the National League champions, brought the count to three-all and forced the issue to a seventh and deciding game today on Navin Field, the American League grounds.

It is only the third time in nine years that the World Series has gone the limit and Cardinal confidence ran high last night because the Red Birds have never been beaten in a seven-game battle. In the last two tussles that went the full route, St. Louis came from behind with two straight to beat the New York Yankees in 1926 and emerged victorious also over the Athletics in 1931, the year that Pepper Martin ran wild.

Rowe's defeat was a bitter blow to the truculent Tigers, who came home after two straight conquests in St. Louis fully determined to end the series and gain their first world championship yesterday before a howling crowd of 44,551 fans. As a consequence the American Leaguers are hard pressed for a pitching ace to stand off their rivals today. The logical choice is "General" Alvin Crowder, victim of Detroit's first collapse, but the battered, fiery Mickey Cochrane, manager of the Tigers, declared he might go so far as to send the powerful Rowe right back at the Red Birds.

**May Need Postponement**

Meanwhile Manager Frankie Frisch of the Cardinals has a choice between Lefty Bill Hallahan, who was a victim of the "breaks" in the second game, and the great Dizzy Dean, who pleaded last night for another chance to tame the Tigers. The likely prospect is that Hallahan will start, with Dizzy held ready to rush to the rescue if necessary.

On top of this conjecture is the fact that the weather man is somewhat dubious about the outlook for this afternoon. Rain is in sight, and should a postponement be necessary, the Tigers would benefit by having Rowe acquire an extra day's rest before being asked to take another fling at the National leaguers.

Yesterday's struggle, in doubt right down to the finish, when Schoolboy Rowe himself drove a long liner to centerfield for the last putout, was filled with exciting episodes and marked by an accident that almost removed Cochrane from the game.

Despite his own wildness and shaky support, which led directly to two of the three Detroit runs, Dean pitched as brilliantly as he did in beating the Tigers three days ago. Five of the seven hits he yielded were of the scratchy variety. With his fast ball blazing hot, Paul fanned four and had most of the Bengals swinging weakly. However, two passes to Jo-Jo White, the elusive Tiger leadoff man, and errors by Frisch and Dean himself helped the Tigers to tie the score twice.

Led by the surprising Durocher, who scored half the Cardinal runs besides banging out two singles and a double, St. Louis hit Rowe hard from the outset. The Schoolboy again had marvelous control, not issuing a single base on balls for the second game as he compiled a mark of 21 innings without giving a free ticket. He was combed, however, for 10 solid hits, including two each by Jack Rothrock and Joe Medwick, who now has a total of 10 for six games and needs only two more to tie the all-time series record.

**Sixth Game Box Score**

**St. Louis Nationals**

| | AB | R | BH | TB | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Martin, 2b | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Rothrock, rf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Frisch, 2b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Medwick, lf | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Collins, 1b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Delancey, c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Orsatti, cf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Durocher, ss | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| P. Dean, p | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Totals | 36 | 4 | 10 | 12 | 27 | 11 | 2 |

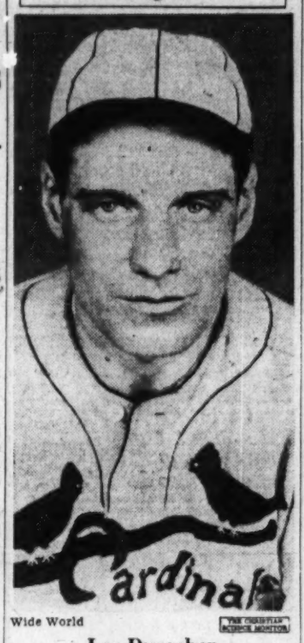
**Detroit Americans**

| | AB | R | BH | TB | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White, cf | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cochrane, c | 4 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Gehringer, 2b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Goslin, lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| Rogell, ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Greenberg, 1b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Owen, 3b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Fox, rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Rowe, p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 33 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 27 | 9 | 1 |

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | —4 |
| Detroit | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —3 |

Runs batted in, Medwick, Martin, Rothrock, P. Dean, Cochrane, Greenberg. Earned runs, St. Louis 3, Detroit. Two-base hits, Rothrock, Durocher, Fox. Sacrifices, P. Dean, Rowe. Left on base, St. Louis 6, Detroit 6. Base on balls, by P. Dean 2 (White 2). Struck out, by P. Dean 4 (White, Rogell, Greenberg, Rowe); by Rowe 5 (Delancey 2, Medwick, Collins, Martin). Umpires, Klem, National League, at plate; Geisel, American League, first base; Reardon, National League, second base; Owens, American League, third base. Time, 1h. 58m.

### Batting Star



Wide World

Leo Durocher
St. Louis Nationals

### World Series Data

**Sixth Game Statistics**

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid attendance | 44,551 |
| Gross receipts | $143,669.00 |
| Commissioner's share | 21,549.00 |
| Each league's share | 30,527.50 |
| Each club's share | 30,527.50 |

**Total Six-Game Statistics**

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid attendance | 240,608 |
| Gross receipts | $803,278.00 |
| Commissioner's share | 134,101.70 |
| *Players' pool | 299,785.69 |
| Each club's share | 114,900.18 |
| Each league's share | 114,900.18 |

*Players share in first four games only.

## By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
*Sports Editor*

### Major Upsets Start Early

I CANNOT recall a football season when so many really big upsets have occurred in the early part of October as was the case this last week-end. Every part of the country was treated to a major gridiron surprise and, if this can be taken as a true forerunner of what is going to happen as the year advances, we are going to see one of the greatest football seasons. Of late years the smaller colleges have so improved their play that the outcome of most games has become about as uncertain as golf. No team is really safe under the present style of playing and there is no question but what this is a fine thing for the sport. Back in the previous century the so-called big teams had nothing to worry about except their games with each other and, as a rule, it was generally easy to pick which team would win those games. Not so today, however.

**The Chief Surprises of Oct. 6**

Taking the two most prominent teams which were defeated Saturday we mention Southern California's loss to Washington State by the wide margin of 19 to 0 and the defeat of Michigan at the hands of Michigan State by the rather wide margin of 16 to 6. The first result practically puts the Trojans out of any possible chance to win the Pacific Coast Conference title or represent the coast in the annual New Year's Day game. The Michigan setback was the first received by the Wolverines in a long time and shows that the question as to what team is going to win the Big Ten is wider open than it has been during the past two or three years. While Cornell and Pennsylvania have not been regarded as likely candidates for the mythical championship of the East, their defeats at the hands of Richmond and Ursinus, respectively, must be classed as upsets of major class. It is safe to say that neither of these teams had ever lost to this season's victors before. Another big surprise was the defeat of Notre Dame by Texas, 7 to 6. And what is still more appealing in this result is the fact that Jack Chevigny, who is coaching Texas, was assistant to Hunk Anderson at Notre Dame at one time. Victory must have been very sweet to the Longhorns and their coach.

* * *

**Miss Van Wie a Real Champion**

When Virginia Van Wie won the women's United States golf championship title at the Whitemarsh Valley Country Club Saturday, she showed that she is every inch a champion and one of the greatest women golf players the United States has yet produced. It is the third successive year that she has won the title, which places here in a class with Beatrix Hoyt, champion in 1896, 1897 and 1898; Alexa W. Stirling, champion in 1916, 1919 and 1920 (there being no tournaments in 1917 and 1918), and Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., who (as Glenna Collett) won the title in 1928, 1929 and 1930. There is also another thing which stamps Miss Van Wie as a real champion, and that is the fact that she won in 1933 and 1934 by coming from behind. In the 1933 final she was 2 down at the end of the first 18 holes, and this year she was 3 down at the end of the first nine. Any golfer who can show such a record as the above is certainly entitled to world ranking.

* * *

**Cardinal Deans and College Deans**

The Detroit Tigers appear to be having as much trouble with the Cardinal Deans as some college boys have with the college deans.

## Yankee Bought By Gerard Lambert; May Race Abroad

The purchase of the bronze cutter Yankee by Rear Comodore Gerard B. Lambert of the Eastern Yacht Club of Marblehead, and his announced intention of taking her abroad in case he sees no chance of racing in this country, opens a new era in international yachting for competitive major racing craft. During the three or four weeks before the recent America's Cup match at Newport, a warm friendship was established between Lambert and Thomas Octave Murdock Sopwith, owner of the challenging Endeavor, to such an extent that Lambert's Vanitie was used as a trial horse for the English cutter. Lambert loaned his friend a Genoa jib, and extended other unprecedented courtesies, and in return was placed in command of Mr. Sopwith's power boat Vita during the cup races.

Yankee will be overhauled at Neponset this winter under the direction of her designer, Frank C. Paine, will be given a modern steel mast, more modern rigging and additional interior fittings, so that she will be ready for her trip abroad early next spring. In the meantime Lambert will keep Vanitie, as he has a great affection for her and has polished her racing record for the past 20 years.

Yankee was designed by Paine and built at Neponset in 1930 as candidate for America's Cup defense against Shamrock V. While her first season was not wholly a success, she did succeed in establishing a world's record for a standard 30-mile triangular course of 2h. 47m. 59s., which was not even approached by any boat in the past season, due in some degree to the lack of ideal conditions.

During the season of 1934, Yankee, started in 27 contests and scored 14 firsts, 8 seconds and 1 third. She failed to finish in three races and was disqualified once. Just before the races for the Astor Cup she had scored 12 firsts, of which 7 were over Rainbow, and her selection for America's Cup defense appeared inevitable. One or two accidents and the blowing out of a couple of sails handicapped her in the last of the trial races, but in the final event she came up on Rainbow like a race horse and failed to win by a single second.

Owing to her ability in heavy weather, her advent in England will undoubtedly prove one of the most interesting international racing episodes in many years. With the exception of the schooner Ingomar in 1902, American major yachts have never been particularly successful abroad, Navahoe being beaten in 1893 and Vigilant in 1894, while Niagara was only partially successful in 1897.

If Yankee goes abroad in 1935, it is unlikely that another America's Cup match will be forthcoming until 1936. Lambert, like his friend Sopwith, will handle his own boat.

## Ruth Will Not Sign Player's Contract For 1935 Campaign

DETROIT, Oct. 9 (AP)—Dynamic, colorful Babe Ruth, the biggest drawing card baseball has known, read himself out of the game as a player yesterday, but said he would be delighted to sign with some major league club as manager.

"I want to remain in baseball," Ruth here for the World Series, said, "but I will not sign a players' contract next year with any club.

"I have no intention of sitting on the bench or being around merely for pinch hitting purposes. That doesn't appeal to me at all."

Then, to make it clear that he wasn't talking about any particular club, he added:

"I haven't had an offer to take hold of any club, nor have I anything definite in mind as to where I might land if I left the Yankees, but I have made up my mind as to what I want to do, if there is any future for me in the big leagues."

He also made it clear that there isn't any serious prospect that he might supplant Joe McCarthy as manager of the Yankees next season.

"To avoid any misunderstanding," he said in a formal statement, "here's what happened. Before leaving New York I had a meeting with Colonel Ruppert and asked: 'Colonel, are you satisfied with McCarthy for next year?'"

"The Colonel replied that he was and I said, 'That suits me—that's all I wanted to know.'

"I did not say that it was a case of McCarthy or me.

"This much is certain—I want to remain in baseball, but I will not sign a player's contract next year with any club.

"In view of Colonel Ruppert's decision, I will make my plans accordingly."

The fact that McCarthy's three-year contract as manager of the Yankees still has a year to run is one very effective barrier to Ruth's well-known ambition to pilot the club with which he gained fame—and a fortune.

Most of the other present major league pilots also have contracts for next year, which bodes none too well for the Bambino's managerial aspirations so far as the coming season is concerned.

Ruth played in 125 games this season, but retired from many of those games before they were over. His legs, small compared to his bulk, have caused him trouble for several seasons.

**Pro-Amateur Golfers Tie**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 9—Mrs. Carl H. Donner of Baltusrol and Maureen Orcutt of White Beeches tied for low-gross honors yesterday in the New Jersey Professional Golfers' Association pro-amateur tournament. Mrs. Donner played with J. J. (Johnny) Farrell, former United States open champion, and Miss Orcutt paired with Chet Irwin. Both teams played alternate strokes and alternate drives to score an 82 over the Essex Country Club's difficult east course.

## Sporting Around the Hub

THE Newton Archers' annual championship tournament will be held on the Newton Center Playground Friday. Shooting will start at 9:30 a. m. in the York, National and Junior American rounds, with 20 targets for seniors and five for juniors. In the afternoon, starting at 1:30 o'clock there will be a mixed American round for all seniors and a Junior American round for junior archers, as well as senior and junior handicap events. At 3 o'clock there will be an exhibition of shooting while the scores are being tabulated. The tournament officers include: Louis C. Smith, field captain; Mery C. O'Brien, lady paramount; Samuel A. Nash, registration; Edward W. Frentz, information, and A. Albert Gray, publicity. In the event of rain the tournament will be held on Saturday.

* * *

Monitor golfers won three of the four leading places in the weekly tournament of the Boston Newspaper Men's Golf Association yesterday at Trapelo. W. O. Nicoll carded a 90 for a reduced 80 to win first net Class A honors. Clarence W. MacNeill, another Monitor player, placed second with a 91—81. Third place went to D. J. Walsh of the Herald with a 97—81 and fourth to Alex (Sandy) Bowman of the Monitor, with 86—82. Gene Elliott of the Globe took Class B honors with a 108—96.

* * *

England's team of women golfers, who played in the Curtis Cup matches as well as the United States women's championship, sailed out of Boston for Liverpool in the M. V. Georgic Sunday afternoon. The players were: Pamela Eshaut Barton, Diana Jessie Merville Plumpton, Mrs. Patricia Walker, Doris Chambers and Mrs. Freda D. Coats.

* * *

In view of Brown's football power, Head Coach Eddie Casey of Harvard gave his charges their hardest Monday workout in several years. The varsity scored three touchdowns against the junior varsity in a 40-minute scrimmage yesterday afternoon. When practice was over, Casey cut the squad to 39 players, the smallest at Harvard in at least a decade. Meanwhile Brown is working on an almost entirely new set of plays for the Harvard game Saturday.

* * *

It looks as though Frank Hughes, veteran Boston University football end, will be the only Terrier unable to answer the opening whistle when Tufts visits Nickerson Field, Riverside, this week-end. Hughes received an elbow injury against the New Hampshire Wildcats last Saturday. He is expected to report for practice in about 10 days.

* * *

Tufts opened their drive for the gridiron game with B. U. with a one-hour scrimmage between the reserves and the junior varsity and a long drill on new formations by the first-string men. The jayvees displayed surprising power against the varsity subs, Tony Spath, a capable passer, kicker and runner, hurt in practice last week, may not get into the lineup this week-end, according to reports.

* * *

Hank Reese, regular guard of the New York Giants professional football team, and Jack Wilbert, former star quarterback at Lafayette, gave a couple hours of their time last night in a talk attended by the Northeastern footballers, who meet Rhode Island State this coming week-end at Kingston.

* * *

Paul Guibord of Melrose has shaken Capt. Bob Husted from his Dartmouth tennis perch. Guibord won the final in three straight sets. Herb Gill, the Big Green tennis coach, writes that 61 upperclassmen and 64 freshmen turned out for the varsity and freshmen fall tournaments. He also has 225 men signed up for recreation tennis.

### *Bell and Lott Advance In Greenbrier Tennis*

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 9 (AP)—R. Berkeley Bell of New York, top seeded star, and George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, defending champion, drew byes at the start of the sixth annual Greenbrier autumn tennis tourney yesterday at the Greenbrier Golf and Tennis Club.

Edward W. Feibleman and J. Gilbert Hall won 6—1, 6—2 in the first-round matches.

A. Justo de Menezes entered the third round by defeating Dr. William Rosenbaum, after drawing a bye in the first round. This was the best match of the day. The victor's score was 9—7, 7—5.

In the women's competition, Florence S. LeBoutillier easily won from Mrs. E. B. Graham. Theodosia Smith and Mrs. de Lloyd Thompson were other favorites who came through.

**Rio Grande do Sul Bonds**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., as special agents, are notifying holders of State of Rio Grande do Sul (United States of Brazil) 25-year 8 per cent sinking fund gold bonds, external loan of 1921, that, pursuant to decree of the chief of the Provisional Government of the United States of Brazil, funds have been deposited with them on behalf of the State of Rio Grande do Sul sufficient to make a payment, in lawful currency of the United States of America of 20 per cent of the face amount of the coupon due Oct. 1, 1934, amounting to $8 for each $40 coupon and $4 for each $20 coupon.

**Runyan Starts Long Tour**

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., national P. G. A. champion, embarked today on the first lap of a 20,000-mile golfing sojourn. After playing in the $5000 Louisville open, Runyan, Denny Shute, Leo Diegel, Harry Cooper and Ky Laffoon will leave Louisville Sunday night for Los Angeles. From there they will embark for a series of Australian tournaments centering around the Melbourne Centennial Exposition.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Distinctive hats at moderate prices; remodeling. 9 Norway Street, Boston.

### OLD GOLD AND SILVER

BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE CO.
Colonial Building, 100 Boylston St., Boston. Cash paid Old Gold, Silver, Gold-Filled Jewelry; licensed Fed. Gov't. 30 years' experience.

CASH AT ONCE We buy old gold, diamonds, jewelry, etc. Send by mail. Correspondence invited. Thousands of satisfied customers. Est. 24 years. Visit us at our big daylight store. Private offices. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston, tel. Ken. 1423.

### PAYING GUESTS

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

WATERSIDE PARK, Great Kills, Staten Island, N. Y. (40 minutes N. Y. C.)—Attractive country home open for guests desiring rest, study and recreation. MRS. FONTAINE.

### REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE Beacon Hill, single house, 9 rooms, 3 baths, gas heater; flagged yard with shrubbery; hardwood floors; price reasonable. For particulars address or call MacCoy, 27 Pinckney St., Boston. Laf. 3442.

### ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C. (105th St. and B'way)—Large room with adjoining bath; homelike surroundings; reasonable rent; references. Tel. Clark. 2-7392.

N. Y. C., 808 West End Ave., 11C (99th)—Unusually lovely, large corner studio room, near bath; $8. Riverside 9-9793.

### SALESWOMEN WANTED

UTILIZE spare time, become resident representative for Jaralene Dress Company; earn good commission and your own dresses. F. Q. MORCOM, 755 Boylston Street, Boston.

### SANATORIUMS

Tenacre, Inc.
Established 1922
Under BOARD OF MANAGERS
MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE, Supt.
Licensed by the State of New Jersey
Descriptive Booklet
Tel. 755 PRINCETON, N. J.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

PRACTICAL attendant, companion, housekeeper; Christian Science home preferred; used to care of young children; go anywhere. 326 First Street, Mineola, L. I., N. Y.

TEACHER from Paris, 35, graduate attendant, executive ability, typist, excellent reader French, English, sports, music, drives car; traveled extensively; highest credentials; desires position SECRETARY-COMPANION-ATTENDANT to lady or governess to one child needing efficient and loving care. Write Box W-79, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG woman, Swiss-French, taking evening course, desires care children, waitress, companion position in exchange room and board; small remuneration. Write Box H-35, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

### TEACHERS AND TUTORS

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M., opens his lecture course on "THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE OLD TESTAMENT," Thursday, October 11th, at 4 and again at 8. Phone UNiversity 4-3510 (New York City).

### TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented, expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 80 Boylston Street, Boston. Han. 3121.

### WEARING APPAREL

Extraordinary Values in Men's Clothing
MEN'S and YOUNG MEN'S SUITS, TOPCOATS and OVERCOATS
All Wool and Worsteds
Our garments are priced from $16.50 and up
MORRIS TRUBITZ
782 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY
GRAMERCY 7-0074 ROOM 1102

# Local Classified Advertising

## Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

### ENGLAND

**Alton Court** 24 CRAVEN HILL GARDENS, LANCASTER GATE, LONDON, W. 2. Comfortable House; south aspect; good cooking, running hot and cold water; 1st-class staff; fr. 3 gns.; partial Padd. 1706.

**At Simla Court** 14 Dawson Place London, W. 2 Bayswater 2783
Large arm chairs Central heating Hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms From 2½ gns. a week

BEXHILL-ON-SEA — Sandringham Private Hotel, facing sea; good bathing; excellent cuisine; moderate terms; near golf, shops, amusements, yet quiet.

BOSCASTLE, CORNWALL—Wellstown Manor, beautiful guest house (1590) in heart of King Arthur's Country; every modern convenience; home comforts; terms moderate.

BOURNEMOUTH, THE SUNCLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL
East Cliff, uninterrupted sea views whole way; near church, Cliff lift, pier amusements, recently refurnished and decorated. lift all floors sunshine day and night in sun lounge free, hot sea water baths, hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms, lock-up and open garage in grounds, private, self-contained suites, on board residence, separate tables, excellent cooking and food; terms moderate; suites on arrangement. Tel 930. Grams Sunliff Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH YENTON
GERVIS RD. EAST
This newly appointed establishment has already a name for all that stands for comfort. Charming situation on East Cliff facing south, 3 mins. sea and 8 mins. Christian Science church. Under personal supervision of proprietress Mrs. P. H. BENN. Tel. 2752.

BOURNEMOUTH Derby Rd. WIMBLEDON HALL
6 mins.: Christian Science church; ideal situation. Nr. East Cliff; hot and cold water in all bedrooms; fine range public rooms; well recommended; reduced winter terms from 2½ gns. S. M. HORSPOOL.

BOURNEMOUTH, GERVIS ROAD, EAST CLIFF
EARL'S COURT HOTEL
Accommodation 60; 1 min. sea front; private tennis, putting greens, 3 acres beautiful gardens and own private pine wood; inclusive weekly terms 3½ gns.; illustrated brochure from Director.

BOURNEMOUTH, DERBY ROAD
CRAIGLEITH HOTEL
Well known for its homely atmosphere; excellent food and cooking, hot and cold water in bedrooms, every comfort; 3 minutes from Christian Science church and sea; terms 2½ gns.

BOURNEMOUTH, EAST CLIFF HOTEL CAVENDISH — Redecorated and refurnished under new owners; hot and cold water, gas fires in bedrooms, central heating; 3 minutes sea, 4 minutes Christian Science church; winter terms fr 2½ gns.

BOURNEMOUTH, SOUTH MOUNT, Priory Rd.—Private hotel, 3 minutes pier, gardens, pavilion; bedrooms hot and cold water; garage; from 3 gns.; private suites available winter and spring; reduced winter terms. Tel. 840.

BOURNEMOUTH — MANOR ROAD, EAST CLIFF—GLENCAIRN MANOR—One min. sea tram and Christian Science church; every modern convenience; garage; from 3 gns.

BOURNEMOUTH, Ivydene, 14 Drummond Rd., near Boscombe Chine, sea and church; board residence; homely atmosphere; terms from 40/-.

Nr. BOURNEMOUTH. Burnbrae Guest House —Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; tennis; beach hut. MR. and MRS. SIDNEY TITE. Longham, Dorset. Station Bournemouth Central. Phone Northbourne 28.

BRIGHTON, Claridge, 34 Oriental Pl., 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 364611.

DEVONSHIRE. PAIGNTON (near Torquay) —Board residence; 1 minute sea; good cuisine; terms moderate. MISSES ANDREWS. Homecroft, Colin Road. Tel. 82101

FOWEY, CORNWALL—Green Bank Hotel, Fowey's newest Guest House; charming situation overlooking Harbour and sea; garage one minute; excellent cuisine; write for tariff. J. F. CROWLEY.

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel 73 Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom.
JACK MONTGOMERY Phone 5230

LONDON—AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Everything for Comfort Service of the latest. Cuisine of the best.
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.
*Quite near Christian Science church.*
Quiet assured Day and Night.
En Pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath, 7/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616
Tariff from Resident Proprietor
Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London."
*Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor*

London's Finest Yet Quietest Position
HOTEL STRATHCONA
25-26 LANCASTER GATE, W. 2
A few yards from Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. Buses and Tubes to all parts. Hot and cold water in bedrooms. Ample bathrooms. Lift. Inclusive terms from 3 gns. per week. 12/- daily. 7/6 bed, breakfast and bath. NO EXTRAS. Good English food, well cooked, liberally served. Tariff Resident Proprietor.

LONDON
Cumberland House Hotel
81/3/5 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0830
Pleasantly situated, convenient Shopping centre. Hot and Cold and Gas Fires in every room. Readers of this paper welcomed. Bed and Breakfast 6/6, per day 10/6. Residents 2½ gns. Write for tariff.

LONDON
HOTEL CONSTANCE
23 LANCASTER GATE, HYDE PARK
Charmingly furnished public rooms; hot and cold water, gas fires central heating, electric lift; thoughtfully varied food and exceptionally willing service; night porter; 3-5 gns. weekly Phone Pad 8083

London—BICKENHALL PRIVATE HOTEL, 64 Gloucester Place, W. 1. Welbeck 3401. 2 mins. Baker Street Tube and Buses—Quiet, comfortable house, hot and cold water all bedrooms, gas fires; excellent cooking; full or partial board.

LONDON, Fleming's Hotel, 70 Kensington Gardens Square, W. 2—Quiet, gas fires, constant hot water; from 2½ gns.; bed and breakfast 6/6; Scottish proprietress. Bays. 1751.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ. BAYSWATER, W 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room: from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

LONDON, 22 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5—Board residence from 2 gns; room, breakfast 30/-; constant hot water, excellent cuisine.

LONDON, Abbotsford Hotel, Russell Square, W. C. 1. Phone Museum 9403 and 4—Comfort, convenience, quiet; bed, breakfast, bath attendance from 8/6

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. Regent Private Hotel—Superior board residence, electric light, central heating, garden, garage 55. 57 59 Osborne Road. Telephone 906 Jesmond

SOUTHPORT. Clifton Hotel Promenade. Fully equipped. Electric lift. Orchestra. Tennis. Golf. Bathing Garage. Telephone 4141 Grams "Marine."

SOUTHPORT. Dunvowan Private Hotel, 47, Promenade—Central, electric fires, hot and cold water Tel. 2737 PROUDFOOT

ST. ANN'S MANOR
SALISBURY
Tel. 622
Private Hotel and Restaurant. Light and airy rooms, overlooking two acres of quiet old-world garden. Central heating. Near Cathedral. Resident Proprietors.

Three London Hotels
Near a Christian Science church
HOTEL SOMERSET
ORCHARD STREET LONDON, W. 1
(200 rooms)
HOTEL QUEBEC
OLD QUEBEC ST., MARBLE ARCH, W.
(100 rooms)
THE SEYMOUR
15 SEYMOUR STREET W 1
(150 rooms)
Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast
9/- per day per person
Inclusive 15/- per day per person
or from £4.4 weekly

TORQUAY—BABBACOMBE
ROSE GRANGE
Private Hotel
Faultless cuisine and service. Hot and cold running water in all bedrooms. Ballroom. Billiards Garage 18 cars. 350 yards famous Downs and Beaches. Golf and tennis near. Personal Supervision. Terms from 3 gns. Illustrated Brochure on application

Torquay
MEADHURST PRIVATE HOTEL
Charming house in sunny garden, excellent and liberal menu, every comfort, garden produce garage; special winter terms; personal supervision. MR. and MRS. P. MARTIN.

TORQUAY. VERNON COURT HOTEL—South aspect. Directly overlooking sea and sands; hot and cold water in bedrooms; central heating; lift; garage; from 2½ gns. Phone 2676

TORQUAY—May we welcome you to CROFTON HOUSE HOTEL, facing south; 3 min. sea; central heating; hot and cold water; personal supervision; from 3 gns. MRS. M. B. WHITE.

### ENGLAND (Continued)

TORQUAY, ARGYLL HALL PRIVATE HOTEL, immediately overlooking sea front; sunny aspect, new wing, garage; hot and cold in bedrooms; from 3 gns Phone 2268.

WORTHING Clear View Private Hotel facing sea—Passenger lift, hot and cold water and gas or electric fires in bedrooms; excellent food; guests' requirements studied; 1 minute's walk to bus for church; terms 3 to 5 gns Phone 326

### SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH—Marwicks Private Hotel, 7 and 8 Inverleith Terrace, near Christian Science church, overlooking Botanic Gardens; central. Tel. 24841.

NORTH BERWICK, Bon-Accord Private Hotel, Marmion Rd.; convenient station, golf and tennis MISSES TURNBULL and FINLAY Phone 77

### GERMANY

BERLIN HOTEL PREUSSISCHER HOF Propr. B. Ubricht Stresemann Str. 89 Anhalter Station Every convenience

BERLIN—PENSION GOSSEI Bayreutherstr 12/1 (Wittenberg Platz) Good connections. Tel. B 4. Bavaria 2365.

### ITALY

FLORENCE, Hotel Astor Diocleziano.—A friendly welcome and homelike atmosphere; American showers; $3.00 a day inclusive; near opera.

FLORENCE, Italy—Pension Chapman, 19 Via Montabello. Quiet location. All modern comforts garden moderate prices

HOTEL PENSION VILLA CORNELIA, TREMEZZO—Lake of Como; open all year; lovely location; comfortable; reasonable terms. DIR F. FERRARIO.

### SWITZERLAND

HOTEL JURA
ZURICH
Stampfenbachstrasse 26
Besitzerin: Frau Elise Mayer
Telephone 25.187

VEVEY—Lady would take paying guests in comfortable home; terms from frs. 6.-. Apply to MRS. FRETZ, rue des Communaux 7.

### SPAIN

SPAIN, PALMA MALLORCA, Chalfont Guest House, 3 Dos de Mayo. Book now for winter season. Good, well-cooked English food. Reasonable. Home comforts; near woods.

# Local Classified

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*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.*

### BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LEEDS, 69 Victoria Road. Headingley—Mrs. Ogden Taylor receives paying guests in her refined home; on tram route, near Christian Science church. Tel. 51860.

### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

DERBYSHIRE—Mrs. Lee, The White House, Mellor, welcomes those seeking quiet, home comforts, or nursing care and attention.

### FLATS TO LET

CHELTENHAM
Three-roomed flat to let; near promenade, college and church. CARLESS, 19 Royal Parade.

### FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

HAND embroidered Irish linen afternoon tea cloths, table napkins and handkerchiefs, etc. Apply MISS GILLEN, 92 London Road, Carlisle.

### MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

ORGAN WANTED by January, for temporary use in auditorium seating about 200. First Church of Christ, Scientist, Poole, 8 Station Road, Parkstone, Dorset.

### ORGANISTS

ORGANIST of international reputation desires post in Christian Science church; R.C.O. Diploma; excellent references. Address Box M-2814, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

### POST VACANT

ARTICLED pupil required for incorporated accountant's office in Halifax, Yorkshire; premium. Christian Scientist preferred. Box M-2812, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London.

### POST WANTED

LADY, 30, administrative experience, good traveler, home or abroad; Christian Scientists preferred. D., c/o MISS HETHERINGTON, 21 Kensington Gate, Glasgow.

LADY desires post as useful companion or nurse companion; good experience, able to go anywhere. M., c/o MISS HETHERINGTON 21 Kensington Gate, Glasgow.

PRACTICAL bespoke tailor and cutter desires change; position of trust; Yorkshire. Box M-2808, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

### SALESMEN WANTED

TO CALL on dairies and farms; commission or salary and smaller commission; state age, experience, whether cyclist or motor cyclist; not Liverpool, 8th Lancs. Hants. BARLOW, 139 Vauxhall Road, Liverpool, 3.

### TEACHERS

PARIS.—Mademoiselle Maud Kessler, 4 rue Say. Teaches French (conversation, phonetics, etc.). Also Music, Rhythmic Dancing, Plastic Drawing.

### TEACHERS AND TUTORS

YORKSHIRE-BRADFORD — Miss Mary Saville receives pupils for pianoforte at Thornbank College; also visits; examinations if desired. Apply 24 Little Lane. Phone 5370.

### TEACHERS POST WANTED

CERTIFICATED FROEBEL TRAINED MISTRESS requires post for January, 1935; 2½ years' experience. Write Box M-2802, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

**Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:**

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210 West Seventh St. Tel TRinity 2004
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16 rue du Mont Blanc Tel. 28.445
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States

# England

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### CHESTER

PLANE TREE CAFE
20-22 Bridge Street, Chester
RESTAURANT and TEA LOUNGE
The Cafe With Character and Charm
R. A. C. Appointed
TELEPHONE 314

F. Colley & Son
Calveley, Tarporley Tel. Bunbury 282
Coal and Coke Merchant, Etc.
*Deliveries by road or rail in Chester and Crewe.*

J. Collinson & Co.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester Telephone 603
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Exclusive Footwear
Agents for Cantilever Shoes

## CHESHIRE

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Printing and Bookbinding
CIRCULARS, ENVELOPES
Lecture Printing, Letter Heads
ECKERSLEYS (Manchester) Ltd
Auburn Works Wellington Road North Stockport
Telephone 3095 and 3096 Stockport
*PLEASE ASK TO SEE SPECIMEN OF OUR LECTURE POSTER*

Chatterton's Stockport DRAPERS & COSTUMIERS LOWER HILLGATE

### WALLASEY

— FOOTWEAR —
S. PANTER BRICK
*Agents* LOTUS, DELTA, K, SHOES
Liscard Rd., Liscard Wallasey Tel. 285

C. H. GRUNDY
*Late F. F. Hudson*
*England's Depot for* BOOK COVERS BIBLE COVERS HYMNAL COVERS
*Librarians: Please ask for samples.*
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ELECTRICAL and RADIO ENGINEERS
*Large selection of goods always in stock*
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*Head Office*
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Depots at
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*Stocks of all kinds of fuel.*

### PENRITH

E. A. KING
Coats, Gowns, Hose
5a QUEENS STREET PENRITH

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### DERBY

T. VAUGHAN & SON Ltd.
*Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors*
Suits from £5.5.0
WARDWICK, DERBY

*For Quality at Reasonable Charges*
*Try*
IRONGATE STORES LTD.
Grocers and Provision Dealers
39 IRONGATE Phone 1277

E. BEMROSE & CO.
*FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS*
*AGENTS FOR*
"K," "LOTUS" and "DELTA"
*PERSONAL ATTENTION*
Telephone 1127 91 ST PETER'S ST.

JOHN ROE & CO.
*Look out for*
AUTUMN MILLINERY
Overalls, Hosiery, Gloves
63, BURTON ROAD ESTB. 1875

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A. F. Hanson
*Groceries and Provisions*
Good Quality Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 71876
•2 and 4 BRINKBURN AVENUE
*Also Agents for Wireless Sets. Accumulators Charged.*

HAVE A "SUPERMA"
*(Machineless Permanent Waving)*
Estelle Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
78, Coatsworth Road Tel. 72063

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EDWARD TIPPING
*Grocer and Provision Merchant*
QUALITY SERVICE PRICE
*MITCHELL'S DIADEM FLOUR*
192, Blackburn Road and 50, Abbey St.

MOFFITT BROS.
*GENERAL DRAPERS*
NEW AUTUMN FUR TRIMMED COATS
8 to 12 Church Street Tel. 2568

R. McKNO
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
92 BLACKBURN RD. (Gentlemen)
3, STATION RD. (Ladies)

All Photographic requirements met at
Waltons Photo Stores
114 ABBEY STREET Tel. 2055
*Films, developing, printing, enlarging, etc., also good selection of photo frames, etc.*

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*English and Continental Fruiterer*
HEINZ PRODUCTS
SMEDLEY'S PEAS
Best Dried Fish—also Oyster Bar
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J. Walsh
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
3rd and 4th Prize Winners of Eugene 1929
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OSWALD TATE
TAILOR
*for Ladies and Gentlemen*
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## LANCASHIRE

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*Sale of Holiday Coats and Frocks*
Mail Orders Filled
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WHITEHEADS FURS
Foremost in Fashion a Fully Guaranteed
THE FUR STORE DEANSGATE BOLTON

GRINDROD & WILKINS
for
QUALITY AND SERVICE
*Art Needlework Shop*
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PHONE 2793

HARRY GREENHALGH
COAL MERCHANT
1, FIRST STREET, BARROW BRIDGE
For Quality and Value in House Coal
*Deliveries by Motor. Distance No Object.*

MAISON SMITH

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdressers. Specialists in Individual Coiffures, Wigs, Postiche.
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### BURNLEY

Baileys
*For Style and Value in Ladies' Wear*
11 Manchester Road, Burnley, and at Accrington

OVERCOATS
Ready to wear and to measure
W. HOPE
87 BURNLEY ROAD, PADIHAM

### BURY

EDITH GRIFFITHS
for SMART TAILORED COATS at REASONABLE PRICES. Also GOWNS, MILLINERY and HOSIERY, etc.
154, BOLTON STREET, BURY.
*(A few minutes from town centre)*

### LIVERPOOL

GEORGE HENRY LEE AND COMPANY LIMITED

*Quality for Quality*
Liverpool's Lowest Prices

W. LITHERLAND & CO.
Limited
23-25 Bold Street, LIVERPOOL
Extensive Galleries Displaying Everything in GLASS and CHINA
Copeland-Spode, Mintons, Doulton, Coalport, etc.

CAFÉ JEFFERY'S
48 South Road, Waterloo, Liverpool
*Specialists in*
Freshly Made Chocolates, Fudges, Toffees, etc.
Presentation boxes and goods by weight promptly dispatched.

You Can Get All Nationally Advertised Foods at
COOPERS
CHURCH STREET, LIVERPOOL

Armstrong
*HATS OF DISTINCTION*
*Day and Evening Gowns, Coats, Sports Wear*
12 Allerton Road, Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

POSTER
and Other Printing
LYCEUM PRESS
17, HANOVER STREET

BOODLE & DUNTHORNE
JEWELLERS
35 LORD STREET
*Gifts at All Prices*

REMOVALS and STORAGE
Copplestone, Unsworth & Co. Ltd.
140 DUKE STREET Tel. Royal 2687

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Buy Gold
We buy and sell old and new jewellery, old and new silver and gold, fine plate, etc.
6 AND 8 MT. PLEASANT
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Limited
*Decorations—Furnishings*
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Salisbury Laundry Ltd.
Shirts and Collars a Speciality
Ladies' Tweed Coats Cleaned 2/9
SMITHDOWN ROAD Tel: Wavertree 568

The House of Artistic Lampshades, Cushions and Unusual Novelties
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J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1831
34-36 BOLD STREET Royal 2618
Exclusive Footwear. Agent for Cantilever Shoes

Ladies' Tailors Furriers
S. & J. GOULD
BASNETT STREET ROYAL 459
Furs a Speciality — Coat Frocks, Afternoon and Semi-Evening Gowns

## LANCASHIRE

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ST. GEORGE'S ROAD
St. Annes-on-the-Sea. Telephone 441
*Car Agents:*
DAIMLER, LANCHESTER, HUMBER, VAUXHALL, AUSTIN, etc.
*Good Garage Accommodation*

CARTMELLS
29, The Square, St. Annes-on-the-Sea
Telephone 143
*FLORISTS*

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Eversoft Upholstery
Pure materials Made entirely by us in our new workshop
HONEST UNDER THE COVER
Double Spring All Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
SETTEES from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery from £10 to £137.10.0
Two Acres of Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW Ltd.
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also at Compton Furnishing Co. Ltd.
Bassett Street, Liverpool

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Exclusive Fashions and Home Furnishings
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

J. Edwards & Son
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"Queen" ROYAL Shoes QUALITY
MANCHESTER

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TAILOR
FOR
*Ladies and Gentlemen*
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Authorised Gas and Water Fitters Property Repairers
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Paints, Distempers, Hardware, etc.

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*Let* J. W. DUTTON
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Transact Your *Insurance Business*
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*Grocers and Provision Merchants French and Italian Warehousemen*
Special attention given to family orders
Orders collected and delivered.

S. & S. SENIORS
*Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors and Outfitters*
RAINCOAT SPECIALISTS
Smart Wear for Boys and Girls
TEL. 3931 BAILLIE ST.

High Class Groceries
*Orders Called For and Delivered*
F. D. BUTTERWORTH
63 DERBY STREET, ROCHDALE

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Furnishing Galleries
*at*
BROADBENTS Ltd.
OF CHAPEL STREET

*FISHMONGER and POULTERER*
T. WATKINSON
Fine selection of fish fresh daily
New-laid eggs from our own farm
Chickens and Ducks
Van delivery to all parts
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GROCERS PROVISION MERCHANTS
*Highest Quality and Latest Revised Prices*
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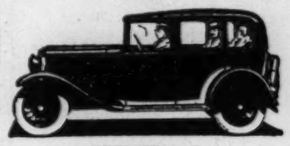
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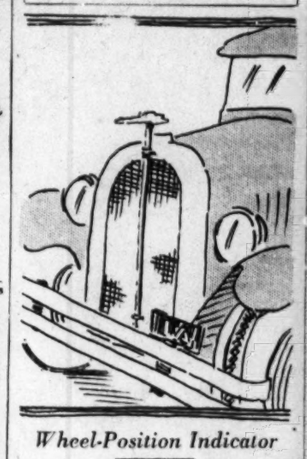
# Daily Features

## With the Inventors



### Wheel-Position Indicator

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

THE automobile here is equipped with the wheel-position indicator invented by Tokusaburo Tokuhisa of Los Angeles (United States Patent No. 1973936.) The decorative radiator cap is so connected with the front axle that it indicates the direction in which the wheels are turned. Certainly this is not an invention of very wide applicability, yet it might be a substantial aid to beginners in their first driving efforts.

## Facts about the Bible

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.*

### Abilene

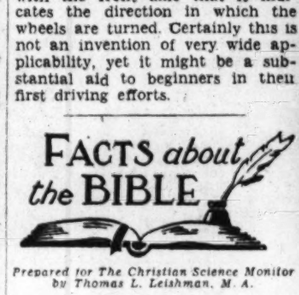
THE territory of Abilene is mentioned in Luke 3:1 as forming the tetrarchy of Lysanias at the time when John the Baptist began to preach in the country beyond Jordan (vs. 3).

Abilene, so named from its capital Abila, stretched to the northwest of Damascus among the foothills of the Anti-Lebanon range; and it was fertilized by the upper reaches of the River Barada, better known to students of the Bible under its name "Abana," referred to by Naaman the Syrian, who regarded it as "better than all the waters of Israel" (II Kings 5: 12).

Tradition denominates Abila, which lay at a distance of some 18 miles from Damascus, as the scene of the passing of Abel, and his tomb is still pointed out to the credulous traveler; but it seems more probable that the town owed its name to the fertile "meadowland" (Hebrew *abel*) surrounding it.

We have no means of knowing the exact limits of the tetrarchy described as Abilene, but its general position is not open to doubt.

## Cross-Word Puzzle No. 5



*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Across**

1—River in Scotland
4—Aeriform fluid
7—Tree
8—Peruvian plant
9—Jumbled type
10—A Celtic Scottish Highlander
11—Be tangled
12—Asterisk
14—Pronoun
15—Electrified particle
16—Eternity
17—Test
18—Unyielding

**Down**

1—Lay down
2—Hebrew judge
3—Printer's measure
4—Ruminant
5—A single spot
6—Conspicuous
10—Fish
11—Several
13—High hill
14—Garden implement
16—Plural suffix

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

## Brevities

**Los Angeles Times:** Hint to wives: Don't correct him if he sits with his feet on the table. It encourages pocket change to slide behind the chair cushion.

**Ottawa Evening Citizen:** Black diamonds are slightly harder than white ones; and about this time of year, when empty bins are surveyed down in the cellar, the winter supplies seem to be just about as hard to pay for.

**Des Moines Register:** Warden Lawes of Sing Sing says that college men make good prisoners. There is another clinching argument for higher education.

## "The Compleat Angler"

To Fish in Such a Spot Would Be Reward Enough Even if There Were No Bite. But Howard Fowler, Rogers, Ark., Shares With the Monitor Camera Club This Evidence of a Completely Satisfactory Day.

## The Children's Corner

### The Special Prize

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

IT WAS the time of year when people who have gardens sometimes hold neighborhood shows to which they bring their best flowers and fruits for exhibition. Sometimes various prizes are offered for fine exhibits.

Johnny Brown lived in a settlement of houses on a little hill in a city suburb where such a show was held every year. But the Browns had no garden, and so had never sent anything to the show. The neighbors said that the Brown place was a disgrace to the hill. It was a small, low cottage with ground enough around it, but the ground was always bare and brown, with nothing on it but some clothes poles and usually a battered automobile. Even the weeds had been worn away for the most part by much tramping.

Mr. Brown worked hard on the railroad some distance away, and the auto carried him back and forth to work. When he came home at night there wasn't much time for gardening. And Mrs. Brown, with many small children to look after, was glad enough to have the sunny yard for the drying of her clothes, without pining for a garden. Nevertheless she really loved flowers and so did Johnny. Although they had no garden of their own, there were flowering fields and woods around in abundance, and seldom was the time when the jar on the kitchen window-sill was not full of wild flowers.

**Wild Flower Friends**

They had moved into the cottage on the hill four years ago, when Johnny was six, and just starting school. From the beginning, he used to pick wild flowers on his way to school and give them to his teacher, always asking their names, and in this way he had become acquainted with most of the wild flowers that grew on or around the hill. He was a shy little boy, not mixing much with the other boys in school, and fond of going off by himself into the woods and fields where he loved to roam. For their part, the other children rather shunned the Browns, and, following their parents' lead, were apt to speak of the low, gray-painted house as "the chicken house," and, indeed, it did not look unlike one, with its bare surroundings.

This year, as usual, the flower show was to be held next Saturday at the schoolhouse, and the children of the hill, for the most part, were deeply interested in the occasion Johnny heard them talking about it. Charles said his dahlias were wonderful this year, and he hoped they would take a prize. And Hugh had much to say about the wonderful grapes and pears his father had raised. Johnny listened to it all as usual, and this year, for some reason, he wished he had something to take to the show.

**Johnny's Washtub**

The Friday before the show he came home from school by way of the brook and woods, and then through the field behind the house, and he picked a big bunch along the way—purple asters, goldenrod, and puffy white ageratum.

"What a grand show!" said his mother admiringly, as Johnny put the flowers in water. "Sure, it's a grand garden we have in the fields about." And then, suddenly, although he had never thought of doing it before, Johnny said, quite casually, "I'm going to take them down to the show tomorrow."

"Do!" said his mother, heartily, "and pick some more—as many kinds as you can find, and we'll put them in the old low washtub. Maybe the folks would like to see them."

Perhaps you'd be surprised to know how many kinds Johnny really found — fruits and flowers both. He couldn't put in many of each, of course, but, all in all, he had 35 different kinds in his washtub vase. He and his mother spent a long time getting them arranged so that each one would show properly, and early the next morning Johnny's father carried the washtub down to the schoolhouse in the car on his way to work, and left it on the step, for the schoolhouse was not yet open. Johnny had written his name, "Johnny Brown," on a piece of paper, and pasted it on the tub.

There were some fine exhibits at the show, but there wasn't one that attracted more attention or won more praise than Johnny's. The three judges—Miss Hart, the teacher, Mr. Earl, the florist, and Mr. Friend, the artist, said it was worth a special prize, and they awarded Johnny a small spade, hoe, rake, and watering can. Moreover, Mr. Earl said that a boy who loved flowers like that, and had learned their names so well, ought to learn how to raise them. He said if Johnny would help him at the greenhouse on Saturdays he would pay him a dollar a week.

Best of all, the neighbors agreed that it wouldn't hurt them to help Mr. Brown fix up his place and give him some things from their own gardens if he wanted them. And you may be sure he did!

Do you think they called the Brown's house a chicken house any more after that? And do you think it continued to be any more, "a disgrace to the hill?"

## Quotation for Today

*LOVE has power to give in a moment what toil can scarcely reach in an age.*—GOETHE.

## Today's Limerick

To choose between satin and suede
In slippers is hard on a mede,
For clerks are so svelte,
Describing a welte
And maids are so easily suede.

V. C.

## A Word a Day

### What's in a Name?—XXXIV

*(This department is devoted on Tuesdays to a discussion of surnames)*

THOUGH there are many single names in Domesday, a considerable number have also official titles attached which were afterward used as surnames. Thus to several of these names he title *Stirman* is added. Now, this name is from the Anglo-Saxon word *steora*, "a pilot, from which also comes the compound *steorabord*, *steerbord*, or *starboard*, "the right side of the ship." *Stirman* was used as a surname, and the record shows the names of Edric *Stirman*, pilot of the King's ship; Hugolinus *Stirman*.

The name *D'Oyley*, entered in Domesday as tenant of the barony of Wallingford, shows that its owner came from D'Ouilli in France. The modern forms of the name are *D'Oyley*, *Dolley*, and *Doyle*. Typical entries in this book are Edric of *Laxfield*, Alestan of *Boscumb*, and Anschill of *Ware*. From these it is easy to understand how *Laxfield*, *Boscombe* and *Ware* became surnames.

The spelling of Old English was by no means standardized, but it had one advantage over our modern system, for it was at least phonetic; and although every writer spelled words in his own way, he did make some attempt to record the sounds of the words he wrote. In view of this, it is interesting to note that the name of the old English family *Leveson* is in Domesday spelled *Leuesuna*, for the word is still pronounced *Lewson* in England, despite spelling changes made centuries ago.

## In Lighter Vein

**Golf Course Chat**

Two golfers, excellent friends, who, like so many players, enjoyed spoofing each other about their play, had just completed the course.

"Jerry," remarked one of them, "you really should have a man to follow you around and replace the turf."

"The same man," replied Jerry, "could make a day of it by following you around and returfing the place."

**Patient**

The dear lady stood on the cliff watching the revolving beacon on the lighthouse. "How very patient those sailors are!" she exclaimed. "The wind has blown out that light a dozen times at least, and they still keep on lighting it again."—*Automobilist*

**Be Fair!**

"I am going to publish a volume of my poems and do it under the name of John Smith."

"Well, that wouldn't be quite fair."

"Why not?"

"Just think of the thousands of innocent men who will be suspected."

**Granted**

Geology Professor: "What kind of rock is this?"

Student: "Oh! I just take it for granite." — *Northwestern Purple Parrot.*

London Opinion

Keen Amateur Photographer: "I don't think that's your happiest expression, Mabel."

**Truth in Advertising**

First Salesman: "I'm from New York and I manufacture Persian rugs. Where do you come from and what is your specialty?"

Second Salesman: "I'm from New York, too. I make genuine antiques."

## VOCATIONS

*[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]*

### Jig-Saw Dollars

A YOUNG man who had worked up a side-line trade in making jig-saw puzzles, found himself idle again when the puzzle fad began to wane.

Instead of selling his jig saw and taking up some other work, he cast about for other things to make. Soon he had an artist friend design dogs, cats, and birds to be cut out of soft pine boards, and painted in natural colors. He affixed a sharp stake to the back of each so that the pert little creature could be used to decorate lawns.

In addition to this work, he turned out toys, and silhouette signs for inns and specialty shops desiring something unique instead of ordinary painted signboards. V. C.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Found by a Hymn

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Pittsburgh, Penna.

A MONUMENT on one of the busy streets here stands as a silent testimony to an interesting, if little-known, incident, in American history. It was erected to the memory of Regina Hartman; and the story behind it is a colorful one, which reaches back to a peaceful October day in 1755, near Orwigsburg, Pennsylvania.

At one of the small farmhouses in the valley, Mrs. John Hartman and her elder sons prepared to go to the mill. She said good-by to her husband and her youngest boy, and told her little daughter Regina to play quietly, and make no trouble for her father. She started away, and then came back and kissed the little girl again.

Only a few months had passed since the defeat of General Braddock by the French and Indians, and the French had encamped along the Susquehanna. There had been rumors of massacres committed on each side of the river but news traveled slowly.

As suddenly as a summer thunderstorm, the home of John Hartman was surrounded by shrieking Indians, who touched a torch to the house, slew John Hartman and his son, and carried off little Regina.

When Mrs. Hartman and the older boys returned soon afterward, it was a bitter sight that greeted them. The October countryside was so still that it was hard for the dazed woman to believe she had suffered such a tragedy.

For 11 years she remained in the interior settlements of Tulpehocken, always wondering about the daughter whose fate she thought she was never to know. But at last, a peace was made with the French and Indians, and a large number of white prisoners were turned over to the British army, 400 of whom were sent to Carlisle barracks to be returned, if possible, to their families.

Many long and tedious journeys were made by parents, wives, husbands, children, and friends, who hoped to recover those who had been lost to them so long. It was like a resurrection at Carlisle that day, for many were receiving back those whom they had given up. But there was a thread of sadness woven into the happy scene. The years had wrought some changes, and Mrs. Hartman searched long and carefully among the girls who stood in line before her, dressed in their Indian garments; but to her bitter disappointment she failed to recognize her daughter.

As she stood there weeping, she attracted the attention of one of the officers, Col. Henry Bouquet. He suggested that she do something which might recall the past to her child. She thought for a minute, and then remembered that she had taught her children several beautiful German hymns. She started down the line once more, singing as she went:

"Allein, allein, und docht nicht ganz allein
Bin ich in meiner einsamkeit."

("Alone, alone, and yet not all alone
Am I in my solitude.")

When she had completed but two lines, a tall, slender girl rushed from the line and commenced to sing the hymn with her. She threw her arms around Mrs. Hartman, who then recognized her as her daughter.

## Daily Anecdote

### A Well-Known Road

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

DANIEL WEBSTER was once speaking in Faneuil Hall, Boston, presenting his arguments in favor of the "Maysville road." Seated on the platform was Harrison Gray Otis.

"I am in favor, Mr. Chairman," said Webster, "of all roads, except—except—" Here he stuck, unable to think of any exceptions.

Mr. Otis promptly went to his rescue. Leaning forward he said in a low voice, "except the road to ruin."

Webster caught at the straw. As if he had merely hesitated to make his remark more effective, he continued: "I repeat it, Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of all roads except—*the road to ruin.*"

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Meeting Adjourned*

By CARMACK

We had a meeting of the club today and voted to change the rules so that any dog in good standing, whose master or mistress has to be away during the day, may become a member—
Following that we took another vote and elected Togo to full-fledged membership—
Then some dog barked—"How about cats whose master or mistress has to go to school—Are they to be allowed to join, too?"
Wow! That broke up the meeting and almost caused a riot!

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## • Editorials •

### Latin America and the League

THE growing importance of relations between the League of Nations and Latin America has had three pertinent illustrations in the last three weeks. Ecuador became the sixtieth nation to join the League without a special vote because it had been one of the original nations invited to membership. Gonzalo Zaldumbide, Ecuadorian Minister to Switzerland, apologized for Ecuador's tardy entrance to the League and explained that Ecuador, that had benefited as a nonmember, expected to reap even greater harvests as a full member.

His admission that Ecuador hoped to advance claims with respect to the upper Amazon, through the League, does not detract from the importance of Ecuador's move so much as it proves that the League is looked upon, by Ecuador, as a fitting instrumentality for the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

The second event of unusual interest was the action of Alberto Guani, representative of Uruguay. In the name of the Monroe Doctrine, Señor Guani sought to halt the League from taking action in American affairs, and especially from making another attempt to stop the war between Paraguay and Bolivia. This is perhaps one of the first times that a Latin-American has called upon the Monroe Doctrine in such fashion. The event may have no particular significance, but it illustrates an interesting development in Latin America of opinion with respect to the United States and its much-mooted Doctrine.

The third event was the appointment of a Chaco War Conciliation Committee, under Article XV of the Covenant of the League, on the theory that conciliation is the best method of ending this long-drawn-out war between Paraguay and Bolivia. In the executive committee are Mexico, Argentina, Peru, Chile and Venezuela. It is reported that Paraguay and Bolivia look favorably upon the move, though they are, as usual, divided on questions of policy and detail.

The success of the League in settling the Leticia question evidently has increased its reputation in Latin America. Only Costa Rica and Brazil now remain out of its membership, though it is reported that both may rejoin in the course of the year. If they join, Latin America's twenty nations will constitute one-third of the total membership of the League. Outside of the League in that event there will be among the leading nations of the world only Japan, Germany and the United States.

### France's Problems

RESUMPTION of political activities in France after the summer recess renders acute a number of problems in every sphere. The Doumergue Cabinet was formed to restore financial order, to hasten the processes of justice, and to effect a redressment of French diplomacy. After a series of ineffective short-lived and unpopular Radical governments, the need of national union was felt. What was called a "truce" was declared.

Today the Radicals are again anxious to separate their responsibilities from those of the Moderates. The question whether the Doumergue Government will survive is raised. Yet it is certain that the work undertaken by the former President has not yet been completed.

His influence in respect of the financial scandals has been chiefly one of appeasement. He has apparently left to certain of his ministers the duty of bringing to book those deputies, senators, lawyers, officials, and others who were involved in improper practices. In the meantime the police investigations have been pursued with less efficiency than the public expected. The impression has grown that there are forces which seek to conceal important facts and to shelter important persons.

Despite diversions, the public memory seems on this occasion to be longer than usual, and a number of organizations, including those of the excombatants, are determined to continue their agitation for a thorough overhauling of French institutions. Constitutional reforms are held to be necessary. The alternative would appear to be, sooner or later, a more or less violent condemnation of the régime.

In the realm of finances a good deal has been done, but France is far from the desired goal. Voices have been heard advocating a fresh depreciation of the franc. It must, however, be remembered that this facile method has already been tried. The franc has lost four-fifths of its former value. Many thrifty French citizens have been ruined. The stimulus to trade no longer exists. Prices have risen both relatively and absolutely.

Diplomatically, France has changed its tactics. The conciliatory efforts of M. Briand are declared to have failed. At any rate, there has been a hardening of opinion. The wheels turned in the sense of a more clamorous demand for security. Not only are the smaller allies of France encouraged to stand together, but a friendship with Russia, which recalls the alliance of pre-war days, has been pushed enthusiastically.

It is to be doubted whether France will attain the impregnable position which it requires by the system of preparation it has chosen. But certainly the attitude of France is comprehensible. Yet it would be wiser to urge the vital necessity of not neglecting any opportunity of reaching an accord on the international problems. A diplomacy directed toward reconciliation of France and Germany is the only diplomacy which can preserve Europe from future conflict. It is to be trusted, therefore, that in all the negotiations and discussions now taking place, the ultimate objective of an agreement between these two nations will never be forgotten.

These are the principal questions which confront France. The country's future will depend on the solutions which are adopted in the next few months.

### On the Breakwater

GATHERING clouds over a gray sea. Fifteen hundred feet of jumbled granite blocks invite exploration, leading the climbers on over miniature crevasses, across sharp inclines and precarious peaks of stone until at last the end pinnacle is attained. The shore seems far away along the broken path of jagged slabs.

Gulls cry raucously. On the ocean side the waves suck and splash among the rugged bastions, playing hide and seek with the visitors. Do not lean over too far here! We are on shore and yet at sea. Perched on this outpost of engineering with the ceaseless chuck of waters below and a changeful sky above, the cares of the day have been shed from the mind and the concerns of the near-by city seem remote indeed.

The sea is gentle today, but on shore fantastic inroads of recent storms reveal the might of uncurbed waves. Man has flung this rocky challenge across the waters and defies the plunging tonnage of the equinoctial tides. Scattering raindrops strike our faces. "Time's up," hints the Old Man of the Sea, "if you care to go ashore before the rocks grow slippery and handholds uncertain."

We obey willingly and climb back with increased speed and skill born of the outward journey and the satisfaction of a conquered objective. Ashore before the rising tide cuts off the breakwater approach. Not a scratch or a bump, and so homeward with fresh autumnal memories of an afternoon on the threshold of the mysterious deep.

### "Opening Up" Football

A "NEW and greater" football season is under way, with increasing numbers of boys "going out for the squad." As a result more and more persons are attending games who know next to nothing about football. But these "new fans" are interested in the pageantry, the atmosphere, the crowds, rather than in the game itself. Football is too often unintelligible to one trying to figure out, for the first time—or the sixteenth—what it is all about.

The "novice" sees a mass of men struggling on the brilliant green; he hears the mighty roars of the crowds, but he often waits in vain for something to happen that he can understand. He longs to see a runner, with the ball tucked under his arm, break away, dodging and squirming through a swarm of would-be tacklers. He wants to see what is happening.

Every winter, college coaches and the national collegiate rules committee have put their heads together, but year after year they have merely polished the fine points of the game. The professional leagues, knowing they have to appeal to something besides school loyalty, have tried to open up the game. Among the results has been a constantly mounting attendance. Moreover, the open type of game tends to minimize injuries. The more "orthodox" the massed play, the greater the risk to players. The open game also gives the players a better chance to learn to "think on their feet," to make them more resourceful in emergencies, to develop the capacity to coöperate with their fellows and to build reliance and fellowship.

Probably, sooner or later, rules committees will take radical action to break up "tie" games, the most unsatisfactory of all results, by doing away with the point after touchdown and substituting a point for each first down. They may even seriously try to encourage open field work that all can see—and understand.

### Testing "Worthy" Causes

IN MANY parts of the United States and Canada, requests to merchants for semi-public donations have assumed the proportions of a "racket." The small-town tradesman, forced to donate $10 "to help buy curtains for the women's clubhouse," hands out the money as cheerfully as possible. To refuse would be to send many regular customers to some competitor who had "contributed."

But business men in Edmonton, Alta., finding themselves pressed incessantly for gifts to many causes only a few of which were worth while, have formed a "donations committee" in their Board of Trade. Deserving causes will be assured sponsorship, but those demanding money for trivial public wants will get no storekeeper's hard-earned dollars.

Merchants in other towns and cities need not look longingly toward Edmonton. They have their own boards of trade. And there is no copyright or patent on the Edmonton experiment.

### Peace With Honor

*Book of the Day*

"IF RAMSAY MacDONALD were Milne, and Mussolini were Milne, and Stalin were Milne, and Hitler were Milne"—the idea is strictly Milne's—there would be no more war. We have Milne's word for that. Take our word for this, then: If all the writers were Milne, there would be no more war. For we should all be kept in too good humor reading them. That is, of course, and it is Milne again suggesting, if everybody would read Milne on the subject.

Not that the author of this attack on the war convention (PEACE WITH HONOUR, by A. A. Milne; New York: Dutton. $2) finds war a laughing matter. It is an incisive sword of reason, not a button-tipped foil, that he thrusts home. But be he ever so earnest, ever so disgusted, ever so angered, something that we all know as Milne breaks in often enough to assure us that the author is still in possession of his wits.

* * *

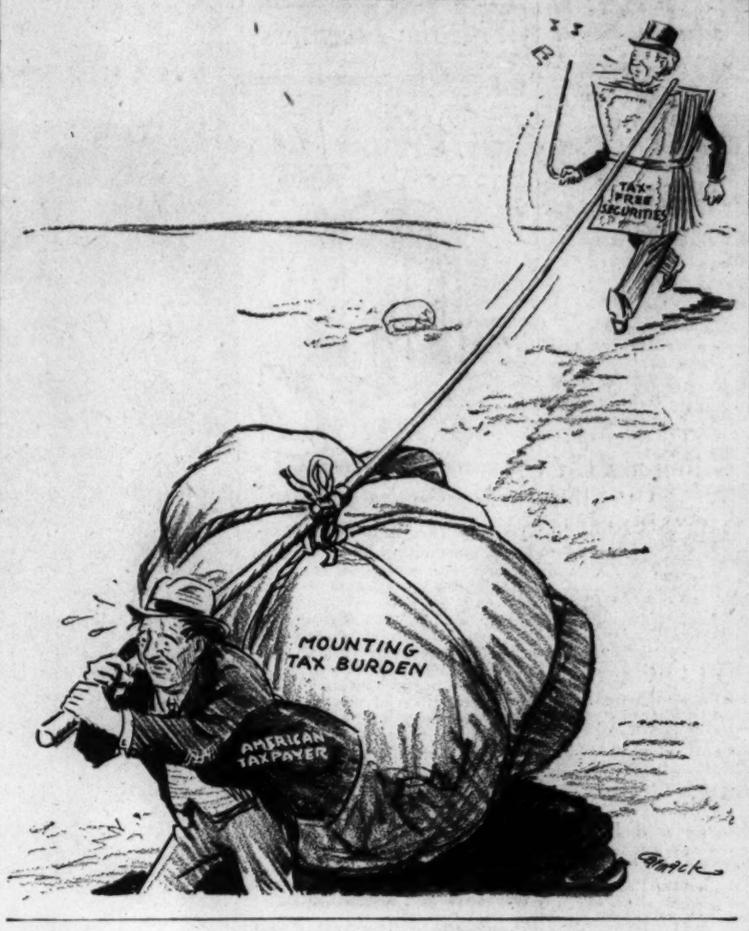
No doubt, inarticulate citizens in many countries are groping among feelings which this book translates into thoughts. These potential readers will not notice the absence of chapters on minority problems, racial animosities, cultural differences, economic necessities, which the more erudite student of international relations may demand. The erudite student may regret the apparent naïveté which this absence suggests. And he may wish that the writer had displayed more concern about the processes through which business interests develop into political interests and sometimes find expression in international ultimatums. But the reader who agrees with Milne that peace is what we are after, and that peace with honor can be had through a moral approach to the war delusion, will say such chapters would only be trees between us and the forest we want to see.

* * *

It is probable, however, that if Milne were Mussolini—which is not quite the same thing as Mussolini's being Milne—he could write another quite as convincing volume to prove that dictators and prime ministers are not the masters of destiny that they appear in this volume. For by no means everybody wants the kind of peace that the Milne plan would insure. That would be a peace without even fear of war—therefore a peace without the markets that fear of war provides for powerful industries, a peace without fear's dividends to scores of shareholders and fear's wages to thousands of employees. And a peace (we are surprised Milne did not observe this) without royalties to authors of books against war.

But it is the only sort of peace that will meet the current demands for "peace with security." For, as "Peace With Honour" makes abundantly clear, not until men renounce belief in the possibility of war will that possibility cease to exist. CARLYLE MORGAN.

### The Short End




## Eulogizing Muffy

IT HAS just occurred to me that if, after twenty years, one has not forgotten a bit of gray fur and white whiskers and pink nose, such a cat deserves eulogy.

Peter and I were somewhere around nine or ten, and were temporarily without a pet. One day a small, but ingratiating, kitten, whom we had never seen before, came to call. There was something jaunty in the way that this little Maltese fluff dashed between the interstices of the laurel hedge. He mewed loudly with a salmon-pink mouth, and he wore a collar with little bells which played a merry accompaniment to his animation.

The collar, and his utter confidence in the kindness of strange hands, proclaimed him someone's pet. But he visited us regularly and, as we lived in a thickly settled suburban section, his private life remained a mystery.

After the first few visits, we decided on a name for him. Aunt Marcia had been staying with us that season. She had a little barrel muff of molespin, resembling the kitten asleep in a ball. Thus we chose the highly unoriginal name of Muffy.

In a few months Muffy began to give nocturnal serenades beneath our windows. We then made the dire discovery that the tinkling bells of his collar were delivering him into the pouncing paws of his enemies. The bells would come singing into the shadowy hedge; there would be a thud, a scurry, and shrill kitten cries for mercy.

Peter and I went into conference in the apple tree, and found the solution to Muffy's dilemma. Very neatly we penned a tiny note which began, "Dear Owner of the Kitten." The note pointed out the snare of the bells, and was firmly tied onto Muffy's collar when he departed for home.

We were thrilled the next day when Muffy returned, wearing his collar from which the bells had been neatly clipped. But far more exciting was the finding of an answering note tied to Muffy's collar about a month later. The note gave the owner's name and address and invited the kitten's "friends" to call.

The kind lady's face remains a blur in memory, but I recall that she gave us ginger snaps and cold milk; and then she broke the news that she was moving to California and that we might have the little cat for our very own.

Muffy soon became an intrinsic part of our household. Like most cats, he established a routine from which he seldom departed. After breakfast, before schooltime, Muffy had a romp with us.

Then when the house quieted, he jumped lightly to the end of the buffet in the dining room and slept until noon. If you should place your hand unexpectedly upon his side, he would say "Burp!" and go back to sleep directly.

We kept Muffy supplied with a little paper packet of catnip which he used with much discretion. The packet was kept in an old blue teapot on the second shelf in the pantry. After each meal, Muffy would jump up on the shelf, fish out the packet with his educated claws, help himself to a small amount, roll a few times and dismiss the matter.

At about half past two each afternoon, when Mother was dressing, Muffy would station himself on the end of her bureau and watch her brush out the wealth of her bronze-bright hair. Then he would jump down to a certain spot on the carpet where the sun provided a spotlight, and would make himself immaculate with his sandpapery tongue. Nature had endowed Muffy with a white shirt front and white gloves, and he accepted the responsibility like a gentleman. When his ablutions were complete, he would saunter into the living room and sharpen his claws on the frame of a Queen Anne chair. To this day Mother has that chair.

This daily interlude of Muffy's led to a happening which is my favorite of all anecdotes concerning him.

Mother was dressing for a colonial tea. She powdered her long coppery hair until it was snow white, which was quite an undertaking. Muffy watched these unusual proceedings with amazed gold eyes. Then suddenly he leaped from the bureau and proceeded down cellar. Since it was winter, there was a barrel or two of ashes about. Into the ashes went Muffy, and rolled and rolled until he was a light powdery color. Then he returned to Mother and displayed his glory, loudly purring. Who shall say that he was not emulating colonial custom?

In the fourth year, Muffy was kidnaped—or does one say catnaped?—by the wife of a navy captain, who had been visiting in the neighborhood. I remember the numerous letters Peter and I wrote, none of which was answered.

As time at last dimmed the pain of Muffy's loss, we came to hope that he had sailed the seven seas with all his inborn gallantry, walking the decks with his jaunty step; waging honorable battle on wharf cats in strange ports. And that, at the end, he was committed, with naval honors, to the cleanly sea. M. B.

## North . . South . . East . . West

*As Others See Us*

*By* Frank L. Perrin

THE America of Americans and their guests, whether these latter have become voluntary or merely casual permanent units in a fairly stabilized social order, is, at the moment, in the vernacular of the day, being subjected to the rigors of the third degree. The interlocutors, in the guise of critics and correspondents of foreign journals who continue to serve up for the delectation of their readers not entirely complimentary deductions and more or less cleverly anonymous and probably imaginary quotations, seem bent upon prejudicing what otherwise would remain neighborly relations between even widely separated peoples.

An article by a correspondent in New York of a newspaper published in an Italian city seems to have been widely read in some parts of the United States. It is neither complimentary nor more than superficially true. Its author, who indulges a clever faculty in the use of words and the turning of phrases, has made the mistake, consciously or unconsciously, of seeking typical backgrounds of American life in those environments which, for the most part, have been transported, actually or by studied simulation, from civilizations older than the one he professes to be analyzing.

But he seeks to convince his readers of his sincerity by appearing to portray a vivid cross section of American society of today. This cross section, as he presents it to his readers, is not typical of society as it exists today or as it has existed in times past. No nation or people, unless it is indeed decadent, shrinks from sitting for a true picture. Indeed progressive peoples invite visitors into their front doors and into their homes, gladly displaying, in their enthusiasm, the things, cultural and practical, which they have achieved and learned to enjoy and utilize.

* * *

But the thoughtful American, whether his Americanism is inherited or acquired through adoption, does not invite the inquisitive guest to the refuse heaps or to the gathering places of society's flotsam. There is a seemliness and an inviolable code of neighborly etiquette which restrains all but the thoughtless guest from emphasizing the social lapses or the lack of consideration on the part of his host. How, pray tell the host and hostess, are they to discover that the guest they are called upon to entertain will seek his social level by consorting with the dance hall habitués, and with the bartenders and their patrons in the next block or down the side street.

The particular contribution to which these remarks are directed is captioned, if the title is accurately translated, "The Twilight of the Anglo-Saxons." I imagine that the correspondent, like some writers whom I know, evolved the title to his article and then proceeded to supply the testimony designed to support his premise. I do not at all agree with the testimony of the fictitious or suborned witnesses called by him to substantiate his viewpoint. You and I, and millions of other observing Americans have met these witnesses, either in or out of court, many times. If they are called as character witnesses to discredit the typical American or American family of today, our visitor may as well realize that he has lost his case.

I claim no particular virtues not possessed by the average thoughtful person in this or any other country. You probably will agree that this modest disclaimer would be made by the average man and woman. But even your unwritten code, and mine, would render it impossible for us, while permissive guests of friends and neighbors, to emphasize and magnify whatever might appear to us as lacking in otherwise wholesome and pleasant surroundings.

* * *

Neither the home life, the business life, nor the idealism of America is reflected in its submerged environs. Neither can a true picture of any of these be found in the haunts of the vicious, the discontented or the discouraged. It is quite true, as has been said, that as we look we are certain to see in boldest relief the thing we seek and hope to find. Perhaps our critical visitor would more readily direct his guests visiting his home country to the things most representative of that country. He would not, I suspect, lead the way to whatever there might be which failed to reflect the new, the progressive, and all those things truly representative of the best, rather than the decadent life of the past.

In his country and in ours, it must be agreed, there is a preponderance of the better things. How greatly a sense of true fellowship would be fostered and watered if we could all learn to "think on these things."

## The Wide Horizon

### Requisites of Defense

*By* Capt. Dudley W. Knox, U.S.N., Ret.

NO ONE more than naval officers will deplore the needlessly provocative statements of General Mitchell before the Aviation Committee pointing to Japan as America's most dangerous enemy, and advocating the building of about fifty dirigibles and the development of planes capable of flying more than 6000 miles for the specific purpose of attacking Japan.

Remarks of this nature are opposed to the duty of military and naval officers to promote neighborly good will toward the United States abroad, at least until such time as direct injury to American interests is threatened or until hostile action is decided upon by our Government. But apart from the diplomatic aspects of the matter such remarks are unnecessary as an argument in favor of national defense, and moreover indicate incomplete consideration of questions affecting air attack overseas and the defense against it.

We have a sufficiently important stake in our homeland to warrant us in providing for its defense from any quarter and without special reference to one "enemy." History clearly shows that internationally speaking the enemy of today may be the friend of tomorrow, just as the reverse is sometimes true. There appears to be no unalterable reason why the differences which have existed between Japan and ourselves cannot be adjusted, and by the time General Mitchell's air armada could be developed and built she might well be one of our best friends.

* * *

The matter of flying between Alaska and Nippon presents some unusual difficulties. Severe gales and fog are very frequent, and it has been well said that there are but two seasons in that rigorous region—winter and August. The intervening islands are destitute of everything including even suitable ground for the development of landing fields.

It may be conceivable that within a few decades a plane might be developed which could in a single flight carry a heavy war load of bombs and other necessary fighting equipment over the distance which separates Alaska and Japan. But it is not within reason to expect that either country could rely upon such flights to bomb out the opposing aviation on the ground as a measure of defense against similar air attacks from the other side. General Mitchell's argument that we must bomb out Japan in order to prevent her air forces from seriously injuring us seems rather fanciful.

It is not conceivable that planes which might make the flight on such a mission would then have sufficient fuel in their tanks for the return transocean journey home. With the dropping of their bombs they would cease to be a factor in the war, which could not be expected to stop at that convenient point for the airplanes. No conceivable number of planes could do enough damage in one flight materially to affect the outcome of the war. Their cost alone would be prohibitive. The people of neither Japan nor this country need seriously fear such an attack.

From her geographical position and friendly neighbors across land frontiers, the United States is peculiarly fortunate in her comparative freedom from the menace of air attack. We have no such problem as faces European countries, and to a lesser degree Japan, in the potential menace from strong foreign air forces within easy flying distances of their great cities and home military centers. With us air attack of serious magnitude must first cross a broad ocean, which means that the planes must come most of the way in ships, or have ships in company with them for the transportation of their essential munitions and supplies.

* * *

Such a movement is both a naval problem and an air problem. So also is the defense against it. Our navy has given great attention to the joint operations of ships and aircraft of all types ever since the advent of aviation, and in the solution of the many difficult and intricate problems in this new field concedes superior knowledge, judgment or efficiency to no one.

The defense against this special form of attack revolves around the question of sinking or driving off the ships which must come in support of the planes, and this must be done before the ships can reach a position within flying distance of aircraft objectives; and consequently before the hostile ships are within the radius of our own defending shore-based airplanes. In other words our own navy, including all the ships and all the naval aviation, must go out to meet the approaching attackers before they are near the coast, and protect the country against aerial danger in deep and distant salt water.

The contest there will necessarily become one between two forces, each comprised of ships and planes. The ability of planes to damage ships will be an advantage possessed by both sides, as will also be the various ways in which ships defend themselves against planes, and the means by which ships attack and defend themselves against other ships. The whole complicated operation is obviously primarily naval in nature with aviation entering into it as a very prominent factor. The problem of national defense is far from being exclusively aerial as General Mitchell would apparently have us believe.